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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. All such should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

Raising Tomatoes for Canning.

The town of North East, Pa., has two thriving canning companies, one in the trust, the other independent. Both pay the same prices for the same varieties of produce.

They contract annually for three hundred acres of tomatoes and eight hundred acres of peas, corn, berries, beets, etc. This year they paid $8.50 per ton for tomatoes. They grow nearly all of their own plants, furnishing them ready for the field for $3 per thousand, the plants to be paid for at the time of settlement, December of each year. Three different varieties are canned, namely: Stone, Chalks Early Jewett and Michigan. The Stone is the heaviest yielder and grows the largest fruit. But it is not suitable for heavy soil, as its season of maturing and ripening is much later than the other varieties, so we plant Stone on sandy and gravel soil, and Michigan and Chalks on clay loam, etc. The company accepts only ripe fruit and the varieties must be red and smooth.

We prefer to grow our own plants, sowing the seed in the hotbed the first week in April and transplanting to the cold frame as soon as they attain a height of three inches. We prefer land that was manured last year and plowed deeply, harrowing thoroughly three times. Then mark out the rows four feet apart, setting the plants the same distance apart in the rows. We commence setting June 1 and finish by June 10. We use fertilizer at the rate of four hundred pounds per acre, five per cent. ammonia, eight per cent. phosphoric acid and eight per cent. potash, called blood bone and potash. This is the only fertilizer that I can put on the roots without burning them, and we have tried a good many brands. After the plants are set we hitch to a one-horse cultivator and go once around each row, throwing the dirt up to the plants.

One man can set two thousand plants in a day. Setting after June 1, the danger of frost is over. Cut worms take very few plants and our loss in that direction is very small. I tried manuring in the hill one season and the experience was dearly paid for. The manure made a very rank growth of vines and they set very little fruit and it caused them to ripen late. Fertilizer starts them quickly and they set very heavily and start to ripen much earlier. We quit cultivating when the vines meet in the rows. We commenced hauling to the factory Sept. 1, and we finished by Oct. 16. Our yield averaged eleven tons per acre and year before last we averaged $98 per acre. Last year our average ran very close to $91. We consider tomatoes a very easy crop to grow, easy to cultivate and easy to harvest and we do not have to buy packages to put them in, the net proceeds each year leave us a neat little sum. J. W. PAGE.

Pennsylvania.

Corn for Fodder and the Silo.

For the most profitable results the land should be put in the best possible condition and properly fertilized. With these conditions it will not cost more to cultivate and care for a crop of twenty tons to the acre than it would from five to ten.

Where the land was plowed last fall and manure largely drawn in winter it will not require very much time, with proper implements, to put in condition for planting.

For the principal part of the crop it is better to plant as soon as the season will admit. The soil should be dry and thoroughly warmed and after danger from frost is over.

As corn is a large feeder there will be little danger of getting the land too rich. A good sod full of humus, with plenty of manure mixed with the soil is just what is wanted.

But with this it will usually be best to apply a moderate amount of quick acting fertilizer in the hill or drill to give the crop an early vigorous start, until the roots come in contact with the manure and decaying sod.

No farmer can afford to plant this crop by hand. A horse-planter will do the work quickly, cheaply and better than by old methods.

Advantage in this work will be gained by having all of the crop possible in one large field rather than in scattered smaller pieces. Where a regular rotation of crops is followed this can or should be the more readily accomplished.

As to seed, would plant the kinds that are found to be the best adapted to location and soil conditions.

For feeding green to cows some of the earlier, varieties should be used, and the sweet kinds will be found to answer an excellent purpose.

Here in Vermont probably more of the Sanford is used than of any one variety for the principal part of the crop. It is a hardy, vigorous-growing and prolific variety, and has been grown here for probably twenty-five years.

Reference should be had to earliness and then to size. It is desirable to have this crop at least moderately well eared, and for this purpose it should not be planted too thick.

Although corn can be planted quite late in many parts of New England where the conditions are favorable with very satisfactory results, yet where possible the early planting will generally be found preferable. This gives the crop more time in which to get properly matured and out of the way of frost.

If there is not sufficient manure for all of the land that it is desirable to plant, then good results may be obtained from using a larger amount of fertilizer in the hill or drill.

At least the writer has found this to be the case from many years of experience. On our own farm the manure is largely used with the sowed grain crops with which the land is seeded to grass, and a good brand of superphosphate is used with the corn. Four hundred pounds of this is used to the acre and with good results. If the corn was to be husked then more fertilizer would be required.

We plant in rows three feet and hills two feet apart with the smaller kinds. With the larger varieties the distance should be greater.

Where the crop starts quick and grows right along, it will soon cover the ground so that grass or weeds can make little progress. The last two or three years have not been the most favorable for corn and it is to be hoped the present one will be better.

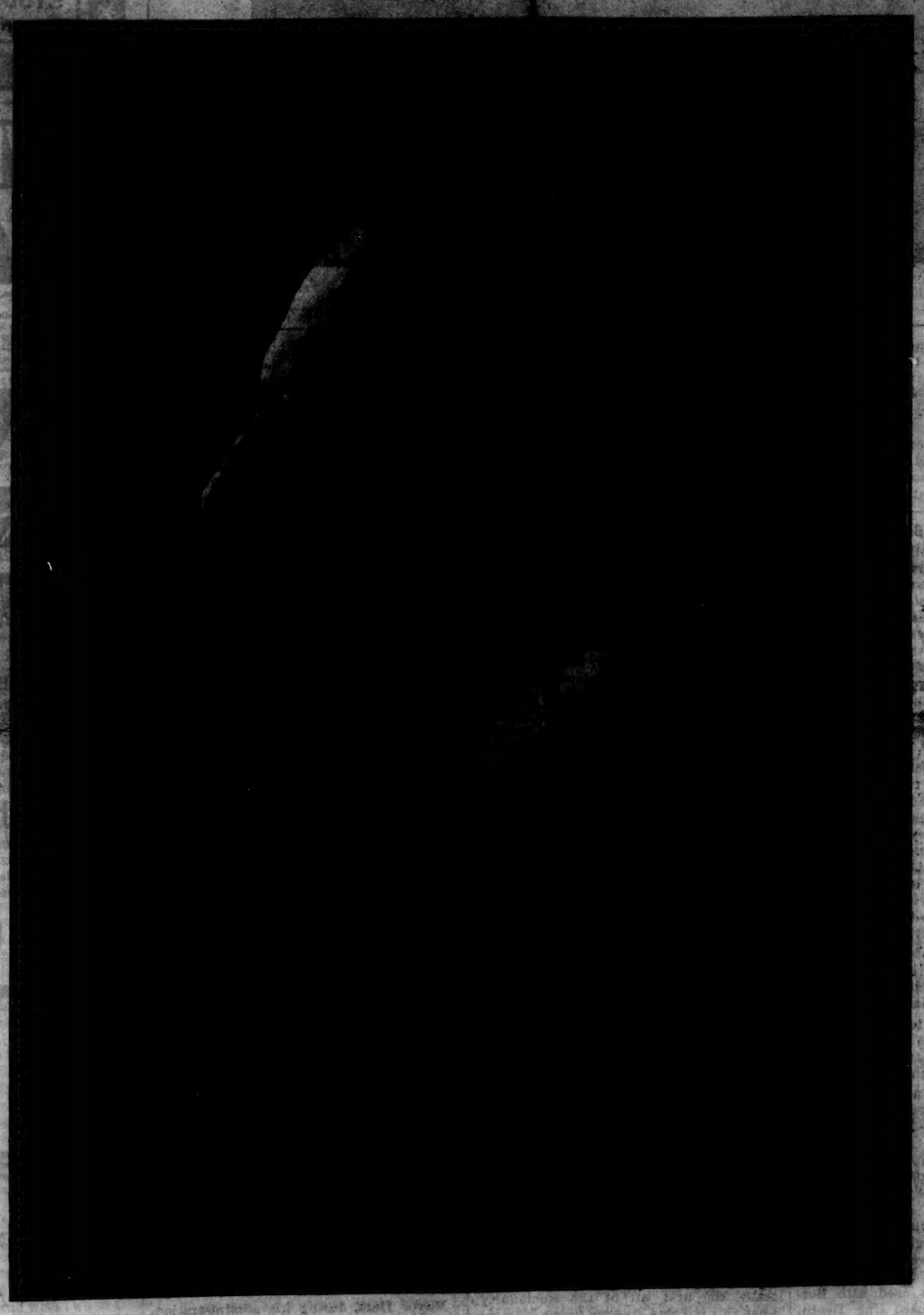
We used to raise this crop mostly to cure and feed dry to stock in winter, and liked it well for the purpose, but for several years it has been put in the silo, and this has been found to be much more satisfactory than the former method. We should hardly know how to get along without the silo and do not wish to try.

For the first time this spring the silage was used up by April 1, and we found a perceptable difference in its favor, when hay had to be fed alone. Will try and put in the crop as early as conditions will admit on well prepared soil; and with proper attention and care shall hope for good returns at harvest time. R. E. TURNER.

Vermont.

Will Sheep Raising be Overdone?

Reports from all sections of the country, according to the American Shepherds Bulletin, indicate that this year's lamb crop will be a heavy one. In the majority of cases the crop is put down as being above the average. In the Southwest the crop promises to be the best in many years. There has been some talk of losses from storms in that region, but the reports as to losses were exaggerated. Of course, all danger is not yet past, but the chances are altogether in favor of a big crop of "skippers." "We hear a great deal at this time about 'overdoing' the sheep business," observe the publishers of the Bulletin. "Will it be overdone? We do not think so. Of course we are referring to the near future—the next year or two. The price of wool is high; in many parts of the country sheep are scarce, and the consumption of mutton is on the increase. It is not within the bounds of probability that these conditions could change suddenly."



CHARLES W. ELIOT, LLD.

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

From a recent portrait by Elmer Chickering & Co., Copyright 1905.

Making Good Honey.

The modern apiarist must of necessity use foundation if he wishes straight worker combs that can be emptied by extracting or choice fancy section comb honey, and nothing else will sell in the markets today.

The broken, dark honey of our grandfather's days cannot be sold at any price. Sugar syrup could be fed to the bees to get in home, but it would still be sugar syrup and taste like it, and not like honey, and so much of it would be used by the bees for extracted honey rearing that it would not be profitable even if it were honest.

Extracted honey can be best raised by the farmer and sold by the specialist, since it requires more skill and expensive apparatus the latter, and when raising it the bees usually spurn in the farmer's honey-house, unless there, and if not immediately hived go to the woods and the profits are gone from that colony for the season, for it is the first swarm that will gather much of the honey.

[illegible] are selling fairly well at previous quotations. Veal is in reasonably good supply and holds prices well, although only a few choice lots bring the top figures given.

The poultry market holds nearly steady with rush New York market is lower by an average of one-half cent per pound. In Boston almost the only weakness is in the broiler market, which, as usual at this time of the year, tends lower, stock being more plenty. Squab broilers are plenty and not much wanted. This industry is already becoming overdone, as might be expected from the overbooming it has received from the people who had breeding stock to sell. Live fowls sell slightly lower than the highest last quoted, but still hold fairly steady, with fancy live spring chickens bringing 25 cents per pound.

Good Chances for Northern Peaches.

The peach crop of western New York is evidently a good one all through that section. In fact, the peach growers in the Northeast are having their innings this year. Peaches in the extreme South did not amount to much and will be well out of the way before Northern peaches reach the market. Florida peaches were poor; the Georgia peaches were a short crop, not more than fifty or sixty per cent. of last year's shipments; Delaware, Maryland and Virginia crops are reported short, likewise the crop of the Southwest, and when the peaches from Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut reach the market they will find a consuming public which has had but few good peaches and will be ready to take all shipments probably at fair prices. Michigan will apparently have about an average crop, while Pennsylvania, New York State and Connecticut are likely to exceed the average, although it is hard to say what an average crop is like in these sections, failures having been so frequent.

Keeping Up a Succession.

Keep up a succession of your young and tender vegetables by planting at regular intervals, such as do not require too long a time to mature. Peas may be planted about every ten days up to the first of June, string beans from May 1 to Aug. 15, beets to Aug. 20. Early lettuce, varieties of carrots to July 20. The large varieties of corn, such as Stowell's Evergreen, cannot be depended upon to mature if planted after July 20, but early varieties may be sown a week or two later and will yield a late crop.

Celery for early use should be in a permanent place before July 4, and no time lost thereafter in getting the main crop planted.

In private gardens the old method of planting in trenches is still favored as being more economical of space. These trenches are dug about twenty inches wide, and four or five inches deep; a liberal coat of manure is then placed in the trench, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. These trenches will accommodate two rows of plants, planting them about eight inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation and plenty of water should be given until the plants are ready to be earthed up, which for the earliest batch should be no later than Sept. 1. For blanching such varieties as White Plume beards are now generally used after one or two handlings.

The principal requirements for growing good vegetables after a suitable soil is secured are a liberal supply of well-rotted manure, careful cultivation, and a good supply of water in dry weather.

Never allow any part of your garden to remain idle during the growing season. As soon as a crop has been gathered or become unfit for use, dig it over and plant again. In some cases time may be saved by planting between the rows of growing crops which are near maturity, and these must, of course, be cleared away as soon as need to give room and light to the new occupants. H. CASTBURG.

How to Get to Sleep.

Nervous people who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability have usually a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. If these symptoms occur in your case, you should rise and chafe the body and extremities with a rough towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, after which you will probably fall asleep in a few minutes. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing the circulation and promoting sleep.

How to Clean Your Gloves.

The author of "The Expert Cleaner," which tells how to clean the entire alphabet of soiled articles from Apparel to Zinc, gives these directions for cleaning gloves, which will save the bother and expense of taking them to the cleaner.

Kid Gloves—Put the gloves on. Put gasoline in a saucer. Then wash in the gasoline as if washing your hands. Take a flannel rag and wipe, and rub the gloves. Let them dry on your hands, but do not go near a fire or flame, as the gasoline may ignite. When the gloves are quite dry, take them off and sun them.

Ink on Gloves—Make a weak solution of oxalic acid and water, moisten the tip of a finger in it, and touch it to the stain, being careful not to put enough on the spot to spread. You might find it best to take a crystal of oxalic acid and touch it to water. Then shake off the water. With that crystal touch the ink spot carefully. Should the color disappear, apply aqua ammonia or wet baking soda, repeating until the color returns.

Stains on Kid Gloves—Dip the stained part in melted tallow of any kind. Then lay warm pipe-clay on that, and press it for a time. You may have to repeat this before the stain comes out.

Cleaning White Kid—With this you can take off almost any stain or dirt, except ink marks: Dip a woolen rag in benzine, and then allow it to become almost dry. When it is simply damp, it is just right. Rub that over the goods. Now take bread crumbs and rub lightly over the gloves, shoes or suede goods, repeating the operation as required.

Cleaning White Suede Gloves—White suede gloves may be cleaned by using dry pipe clay and an old tooth brush. White cloth, such as is used on many uniforms, may be cleaned in the same way. Put the dry clay on the article, then wet it, and rub it vigorously with the tooth brush. It will look unsightly at first, and you may think you have ruined the goods, but rinse out the brush, and scour the cloth with clear water, and it will look all right.

Growing Pickle Cucumbers.

A good way to plant pickle cucumbers is to crossmark the ground 4x4 feet, planting six to ten seeds at the intersections of the marks. This gives 2720 hills to the acre, and cultivation can be carried on both ways as long as the plants allow of it.

Those who make their rows five feet apart, with the hills three feet apart in the row, gain about two hundred hills to the acre, but cannot cultivate so long one way or with such good effect, although the irrigation facilities are better.

Planting in drills does not seem to give satisfactory results, and it is only rarely practised.

The planting should be done during the first half of June. When the main vines are three feet or more in length, the ends should be pinched to promote the growth of laterals. The latter bear a much larger proportion of pistillate or productive blossoms than the main vines, which are mostly staminate.

The striped cucumber beetle does not attack the plantings for cucumbers so much as those for pickles. The young plants should be kept dusted as long as the beetles are observed to be present with fine, air-slaked lime, tobacco dust or dry, sifted ashes.

Dairy.

Heading a Retail Butter Trade.

Selling direct to consumers is to be advised, as a rule, only in case the producer can comfortably deliver it once a week from his own wagon. The price should then be fixed, say for each month, or at least for the six summer and the six winter months.

To contract at a uniform price for the year is not advisable, as in most cases the consumer will be willing enough to take the regular quantity in winter; but in summer, when he can buy it elsewhere for six to eight cents less there is danger of trouble. In this case it is also wise to remember that "short accounts make long friendships," and make the collections regularly, at least once a month and better once a week.

To sell direct to consumers who live at a distance is less satisfactory, as there often is occasion for misunderstanding; yet it can be done in exceptional cases with great profit, and for this kind of trade some of the different fancy packages may be used with advantage, though as a general proposition I cannot endorse any return package. But in selling direct it is well to remember the extra cost, trouble and risk incurred, and in order to do as well as selling the whole make for cash to a dealer or through a commission house, it is certainly necessary to get at least five cents more a pound at the creamery.—J. H. Monrad, New York County, N. Y.

Starting a Herd of Ayrshires.

Admirably adapted to the rough, hilly pastures of New England because agile and wiry, and a good grazer, the Ayrshire has a decided advantage over some of the larger and more beefy breeds that require more feed on a smaller range.

If there is a dual-purpose cow, which I very much doubt, it is the Ayrshire. Being a good feeder, and inclined to lay on fat, when not in milk, which is at long intervals and for short periods, she will make in not so much beef perhaps as some of the larger breeds, but of a quality second to none.

Her milk, which is ample in quantity, contains at least an average amount of butter fat, and when separated contains enough solids to make it of extra value for feeding purposes, and superior to some milk yielding a larger per cent. of cream.

Besides being a valuable dairy cow the Ayrshire is a fine-looking animal, which is certainly no discredit to her, if of no advantage, and with most people looks is a prominent factor.

That there are many excellent herds of this breed, as well as of others, throughout the country, and especially in New England, has been well demonstrated in the past, and is a well established fact.

As an eminent authority has said, "The best breed is the one we like the best," let every man select as the breed that he intends to keep and hopes to make a success with, select the one he likes the best and he will be the best satisfied.

As is the case in all old and long settled communities, most farmers in New England have their places stocked and if they wish to improve their dairy they do it through buying a few individuals of a good breed and grading up.

However, now and then, a new herd is started and a dairy of purebreds raised up. The accompanying cut shows three select animals of such a new herd, the property of Edwin M. Pike of Rutland, Vt., proprietor of Butternut Glen Stock Farm, and which he proposes, with others that he has, to make the foundation for one of the best herds in his locality. These heifers are descendants of some of the oldest and best Ayrshire herds in New England.

The first one at the left, Cadmus' Lass 2d, No. 19905, was bred by the Strafford County Farm, Dover, N. H., and calved April 20, 1902. She dropped her first calf, Dover Girl No. 19915, Jan. 28 last, and had been giving milk three months when photographed.

As will readily be seen she is a typical Ayrshire cow, and one of which her owner may justly be proud.

Cadmus' Lass 2d is a granddaughter of Cadmus, a famous bull of a famous milk and butter family, owned by Charles H. Hayes & Son of Rockingham County, N. H. Her sire was General Dick Mead, bred by George H. Yeaton of Hickory Hill Farm. Dover Girl, her calf, is a fine one and her picture may appear later.

Tufet's Best, at the centre of the group, is a two-year-old. Brown Basil No. 18282 is also a two-year-old not yet in milk, but a most promising heifer. Bred by W. R. Garvin.

Included in this promising herd are the two grand old cows Cardinal from C. H. Hayes & Son, and a very noted cow both for milk, butter and stock. Also Onija No. 11882 who made for her former owner, George H. Yeaton, a record of 8561 pounds of milk and 381 pounds of butter in 365 consecutive days. As a three year old she gave 7829 pounds of 3.84 per cent. milk making 346 pounds of butter.

The herd is now headed by the fine bull Bertha R. 2d Raslan by Raslan, he by Sir Charles Forest, bred by the Vermont Marble Company.

Vermont.

Agricultural.

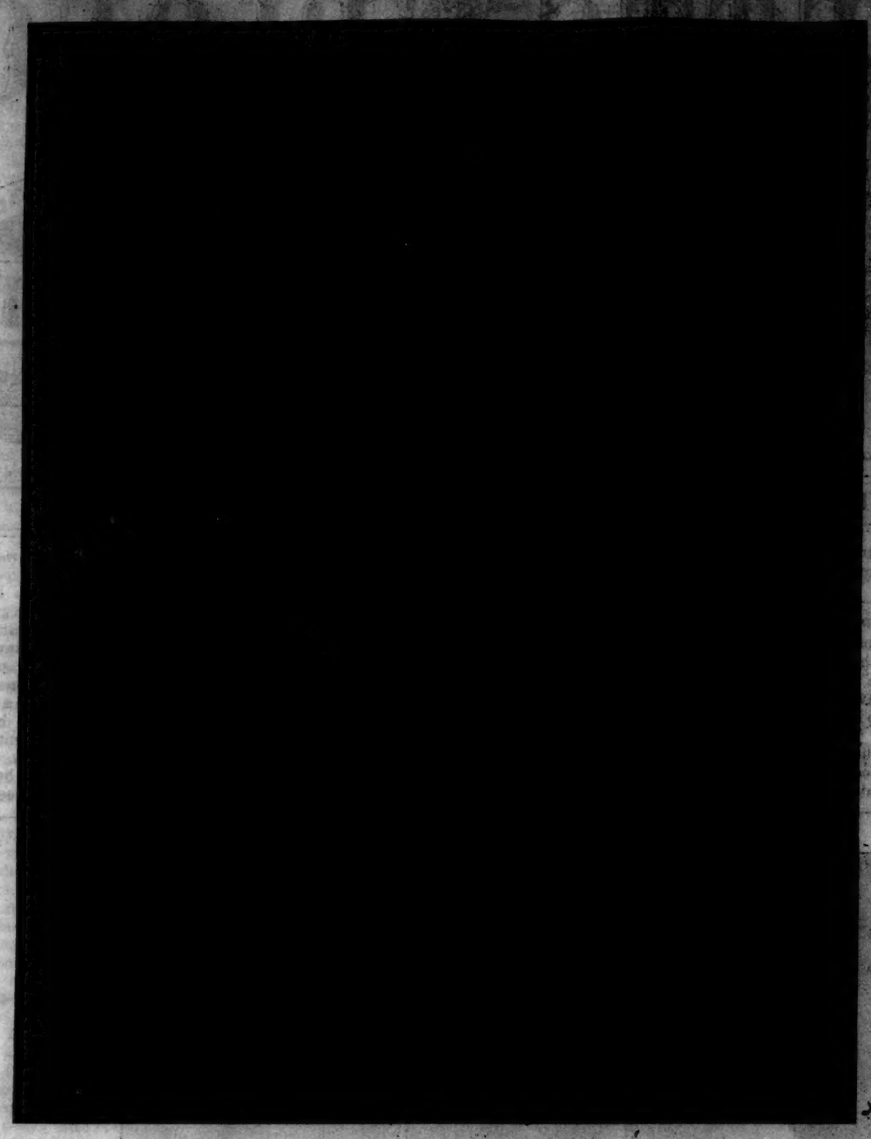
Management of Mowing Land.

Discussing the use of fertilizers for grass lands, Professor Brooks, in the May crop report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, says, that on most farms the barnyard manure can be used to better advantage on the tilled fields than on the mowings. Of the commercial fertilizers nitrate of soda is the most valuable for increasing the growth of the grasses proper. About two hundred pounds per acre is as much as it has been found profitable to apply. It may be applied alone with good results, but it seems best to combine it with some substance to give bulk, which is not too expensive and which will supply potash and the phosphates.

Basic slag meal, which can be purchased at about $15 per ton, is recommended, using from three hundred to five hundred pounds of the meal per acre, with 150 to two hundred pounds of the nitrate. Professor Brooks adds that it is possible to grow good crops of the clovers without manures or fertilizers supplying nitrogen, and gives the kinds and quantities that have proved most profitable on the college farm. Lime is frequently necessary in order to bring our soils into a condition that will allow the clovers to thrive.

There is a tendency to unevenness in mowings, the result of frost and other agencies and occasional rolling is recommended. In the case of non-sod-forming grasses condition may be better maintained if some seed is occasionally sown. Great care should be used in purchasing grass seed to secure that which is free from troublesome weeds. When weeds obtain a footing reseeding is likely to prove helpful, the best results being obtained by ploughing in midsummer, harrowing repeatedly until into August, then enriching liberally and reseeding.

The article close by describing the common weeds,—the white and yellow daisies, wild carrot, sorrel, dock, horsetail, etc., and giving the appropriate treatment for each.



HEAD FROM THE MUSEUM PORTRAIT.

Fighting the Bugs.

The forest tent caterpillars frequently collect in bunches on the trunks or branches of trees. Their webs are smaller and much less conspicuous than those of the more common apple-tree tent caterpillar. These caterpillars spin a web wherever they go, and when disturbed let themselves down from the trees by means of a single thread, which they spin. The eggs are arranged three or four hundred in a cluster around the twigs of the trees. The egg clusters are uniform in diameter and cut squarely off at the ends. The eggs hatch about the time the buds burst. The most available and economical remedy is to remove the clusters of eggs wherever found and burn them during the cold weather, as they hatch very early in the spring. Spraying with Paris green will destroy the young caterpillars quite effectually. When they collect on the branches of the trees they can sometimes be destroyed by spraying with a solution of one pound of washing powder in four or five gallons of water.—A. W. Gilman.

The worms on currants and gooseberries may be destroyed by hellebore, dusted on when the dew is on the leaves or sprinkled on in water.—A. W. Hardy.

I believe the best way to combat insects is to cease to plant those crops most frequented by them. As to trees, spray without mercy.—Ralph T. Young.

For the orchard I use a kerosene torch and for squashes and cucumbers I use very fine netting over boxes.—Leander McFarland.

Caterpillars I can very easily kill by clipping off their nests and burning them as soon as they begin to appear.—John L. Chase.

We use Paris green in Bordeaux mixture to exterminate potato bugs, which is very effectual; some use it in water without the mixture. I have had no trouble with its injuring the vines when used with Bordeaux mixture. Have used Bug Death, but with me it has not given satisfaction. On fields where Paris green has not been used, should think the damage would be about twenty-five per cent. of crop.—J. E. Small.

Operating a Meat Factory.

In the actual slaughtering three features of economy are evident: labor-saving machinery, minute sub-division of labor and the use of every part of the animal to its highest advantage. After the animals are slaughtered they are hoisted on to rails in the ceiling, which constitute the most valuable part of the labor-saving devices. Until shipped as fresh beef some days later, the animal never leaves the rail, with its many switches. Such rails in Morris' Chicago house alone measure over ten miles. Allied to the rails are the chain conveyers on steep grades.

At every step many other labor-saving devices come in. These include the hog-wheel, which starts the hog on its journey; the automatic scraper, which in a few seconds reduces the bristly carcass to the smooth-skinned body; the hamtree, which promotes cleanliness and saves labor in smoking; the "pigs'-feet carriage," which turns out the foot tree from all extraneous matter, etc. Nothing is carried by men's muscles—machinery is everywhere. It takes 126 men to slaughter a hog; the narrow margin of profit has forced the packer to this division of labor. A man who merely skins a foreleg can do that much more quickly than one who skins the whole animal. Furthermore, it enables differentiation between skilled and unskilled labor, with corresponding remuneration.

ECONOMIES PRACTICED.

It is in the by-products that the greatest economies are practiced. The combined packers would lose $130,000,000 a year did they not take care of the by-products. Even the water washing the newly-killed animals is collected, and the solid parts it contains are utilized for fertilizer. The undigested food in the steer's stomach is turned into fuel to save coal bills. Marrow is converted into tallow or oleo oil. The gall in the gall-bladder is collected, and the long hairs on the inside of a steer's ears are sold to brush manufacturers. These are a few of hundreds of uses to which every part of the animal is put. Every one of the larger packers keeps a corps of trained chemists to devise new and more profitable uses for by-products.

The packer must be all things unto himself. He cuts out the third party on every occasion. The packing-house sells everything, from pepsin and soap to fertilizer and canned goods. This requires as many manufacturing and selling organizations as there are classes of goods, each conducted so far as possible on an independent basis. The fine work in packing house strategy comes in maintaining an exact balance between the various departments and between the cost of the live animals and the selling price of meat and by-products.—System.

Raise a Variety.

Apples and hay are ordinarily a profitable crop to raise, yet we know that sometimes we do not get much pay for our labor. If the farmers who live within ten to fifteen miles of a market will take time, while waiting for his grass or apples to grow—will raise some other crops, so as to have a variety for the market, he will not have so much occasion to mourn over his small income. The farmer should consider his location, his soil and opportunity for intelligent and wise farming.

Salisbury, N. H. T. D. LITTLE.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

This familiar structure, which was Boston's Bastile for many years, is still to be seen on Court street, changed in some minor details, but substantially the building which has been standing since 1836, and which we call today the Old Court House.

Court street, or Queen street, as it was called before 1793, has been from the earliest days, the thoroughfare on which justice has been meted out to the evil doer. Prison Lane was the early name of the eastern opening of Court square, and here was located the first all of the community. What this jail was like no living man can tell, but to quote from fiction, "The rust on the ponderous iron work of its oaken door looked more antique than anything else in the New World." One of the first jailers of the town and from whom the writer claims descent, was Richard Brackett, who was appointed in 1638. He later became a leading citizen of Braintree, his name receiving the prefix of captain, and Drake in his "Landmarks of Boston," in speaking of the worthies of the town who frequented the spring now perpetuated by the name Spring lane, wrote as follows: "And grim Richard Brackett, the jailor, may have laid down his halberd to quaff a morning draught."

In the witchcraft delusion of the seventeenth century, many of the victims were confined in the old jail, and in 1699, the notorious Captain William Kidd, the pirate, found a temporary home there for several months, he having been arrested on the arrival of his vessel in Boston. As is well known, he was later taken to England by command of the king, arriving in London, April 11, 1700. After a long confinement, he was hung at Execution Dock, and to this day search is made for the gold which he is supposed to have buried. It is claimed that if Kidd was a pirate, many others of reputable character were pirates also, for the practice was a common one in that day, so probably Kidd was as much sinned against as sinning.

The Old Prison was demolished in 1707 and a new one, designed by Governor Burnard, erected on the site. This was burned two years later, the prisoners having a narrow escape from death at the time. Then about the year 1773 a brick court-house was built on the land, and the county jail was located in a stone building in the rear. This court-house was three stories in height and surmounted by a cupola. In the cupola was a bell, and the bell is now in the collection of the Bostonian Society, having been placed there during the past year. It bears the inscription cast in the metal "T. B. 1773." By the year 1832 the county jail had found a location in Leverett street, where it remained until the present Charles-street Jail was completed in 1851.

Since about the year 1832, therefore, only the courts were located in Court street, and the brick court house of 1773 was in use continuously until the year 1833, a period of sixty years.

In September of the last named year, the corner stone of the building shown in the illustration was laid, and it was ready for occupancy in 1836.

It seems unnecessary to describe the building in detail, for it is today a familiar sight on Court street. Suffice it to say, it is massive and plain, long and narrow, and the Court street end bears a Doric portico, the entablature being upheld by fluted columns weighing twenty-five tons each. It is recorded that a similar portico was formerly on the southerly end, but was removed almost fifty years ago.

The building has been the scene of memorable events, for within its walls the fugitive slaves received the sentences which sent them back to slavery in their Southern homes, and the court house was then surrounded by infuriated mobs, and once even murder was done in its portals.

Here, also, Prof. John W. Webster received from the stern hand of the law the sentence which consigned him to the gallows for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. This celebrated case stirred the city to perhaps a greater degree than ever before, for both of the men were widely known in the community.

In 1891, the present Suffolk County Court House in Pemberton square was ready for occupancy, and all of the courts were then removed from their old to their new home. The change must have been an agreeable one, yet we cannot think the present court-house an ideal one, as regards either design or location, and today we are told that the building, although in use comparitively but a few years, is much too small for the purpose intended.

When the above removal had been effected, the Old Court House, as the building began to be called, became an annex to the City Hall, and several city departments have offices there, notably the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths and the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Mayor Hart, during his administration, wanted to have the ancient structure demolished, and a ten-story annex to City Hall erected on the site, but the project was abandoned.

The Old Court House will probably remain with us for many years, and lovers of local history will say Amen to this expression.

With a Bonaparte at the head of the navy we ought to see some Napoleonic work in the way of construction, if Charles takes after his grand uncle in energy and determination.

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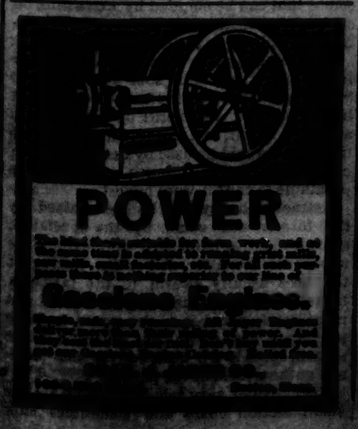
This is the new steady feeding the people are talking about. It comes in rolls, ready to lay and any man can do the work—no skilled labor is required. It is mineral surfaced, and requires no cooling of any kind. The manufacturers are anxious to have farmers look into the proposition, and offer to send a free sample and booklet to any one who will send their name and address to any of the offices of the National Coal Tar Company, 297 Franklin street, Boston.



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And it not only does this the first year, in which it saves its cost, but goes on doing it for fully twenty years to come. In the face of these facts buying trashy "cash-in-advance" separators, or any other than the best, is penny wise, dollar foolish. Such machines quickly lose their cost instead of saving it, and then go on losing instead of saving.

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It is possible to save your horse from the disastrous effects of Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of lameness, by using

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also a "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," book free, or address DR. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

OHIO

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK OF ALL THAT NAME IMPLIES?

Disregard for a moment its association with the celebrated HAY PRESS that has added fresh fame to the name; every reader of this paper knows that the State of that name has supplied more great men—statesmen—to the world than any other; and from it have gone into the grain fields of America more threshing machines than from any other State.

The Ohio Hay Press has borne out the reputation of the name, both for quality and quantity. The primary considerations of successful baling have been so introduced into this press that it stands out entirely distinct in its class.

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S. C. White Leghorns; bred to standard for show and utility purposes.

May we send you our book entitled "Eggs, Broilers and Honey." It is free.

LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY, Inc., P. O. Barnsville, Ocean Co., New Jersey.

Poultry.

Preserving Eggs.

Eggs for preservation should be treated as soon as possible after they are laid, but not until they have been cooled. Eggs should not be treated in a warm place, and where lime-water or water-glass is used the preparation should be quite cold before the eggs are placed in the solution. Eggs from hens fed chiefly upon grain, and with full liberty, are likely to keep better than those laid by fowls in confined runs. The general experience has been that infertile eggs keep in good condition longer than those w ich contain a living germ. Probably this is less apparent when eggs are preserved at a low temperature. When eggs are preserved in water-glass or lime-water the containing vessels should be stored in a cool place, at a temperature not less than 30° nor more than 45°. A cool, sweet cellar is excellent for this purpose. Exposure to a higher temperature, even for a few hours, will cause deterioration in spite of the preservative.

LIME PICKLE.

The pickle now generally employed is made by mixing four parts by measure of finely slaked lime with twenty parts of water, and afterwards adding one part of salt. This solution should be prepared by mixing the lime and the water a week before it is used, and stirring well together daily, adding the salt on the fourth or fifth day. The eggs should be placed in vats, barrels or jars, and the cleared solution poured over them, taking care to avoid adding any of the lime sediment, otherwise there is danger of the solution becoming a solid mass. It is desirable not to fill the vessel with eggs, but to allow two or three inches of solution above the top layer. An excellent arrangement is to add a little fresh solution occasionally, in order to provide for evaporation. An egg preserved by this method can be easily told by the roughness of the shell. When boiled the shell cracks, a result due to the effect of the lime upon the outer covering, causing it to be hard and brittle. This may generally be prevented by pricking the broad end with a needle when the egg is about to be boiled.

WATER-GLASS.

Water-glass is the name given to a solution of silicate of soda, and is prepared by dissolving the chemical in water. It is now largely sold in the form of a concentrated solution, to which should be added five or ten times its bulk of pure water, according to the strength. Experiments have shown that a three per cent. solution three parts of water glass to ninety-seven parts of water yields as good results as that generally recommended, namely, ten per cent. When the water-glass is added to the water the two must be very carefully mixed. The eggs may be dipped in the water-glass and dried off, leaving a film on the shell, and then stored upon shelves, or they may be kept in the liquid until sold or used. The latter method is to be preferred. When taken out of the solution they are sticky, and before packing should be wiped or dried off.

Marketing Seven Weeks' Old Ducks.

"What do you think of a farm of less than ten acres which sends to market $40 worth of output every day from early summer to about Oct. 1?

"'I have just visited such a place and have seen how it operated,' remarks a correspondent of the Detroit Tribune. 'The crop raised on this little farm is just plain Pekin ducks, or, rather ducklets.'

"The farm hatches them by the thousands, crowds them along with rich food and presto! in seven weeks they are ready for the market. And one man in Detroit buys them all and is reputed to make $10 a day in handling them. They make very juicy eating and only high livers can afford to buy them.

"Mr. Henry Strong is conducting a unique undertaking, largely along original lines, as far as Michigan is concerned. There are, of course, many much larger poultry plants located near Eastern cities, but his enterprise probably heads the list in this part of the country.

"Mr. Strong has fitted up a convenient plant on the river bank just back of the Strong mill, and carries a breeding flock of 350 Pekin ducks, the eggs from which he hatches in incubators and under hens, crowding the young duckling to an early maturity. The hatching equipment includes thirteen large incubators and 125 sitting hens. The incubators are kept in buildings constructed especially for the purpose and are watched, day and night, with the greatest care.

"As soon as a 'hatch' is pulled off, the little ducklings are placed in a brooder in a large brooder-house, the dimensions of which are 10x120 feet. There are twenty-two of these little artificial-heated brooders in the house mentioned, and often there are as many as 1320 little ducklings together in this house, the oldest of which are not yet three weeks old. The ducks are allowed to remain in the brooder-house as long as possible, usually three or four weeks, when they are moved to the open yards with warm sleeping sheds and the space which they vacated in the brooder-house is occupied by little ducks fresh from the hen mothers and the incubators.

"The ducks are fed in little troughs put in the pens that surround the brooders and are supplied with drinking water from little self-feeder fountains, the water in which is changed frequently. In the outdoor pens the water is placed in shallow tubs for the young ducks, but the breeding flocks are allowed to go to the river. There are at present 3500 ducks on feed, the annual output being about seven thousand. From the time that the young duckling first begins to eat he is made to consume as much food as possible until he is seven or eight weeks old, when he is killed, picked and sent to market. The food is a mixture of bran, cornmeal, middlings and plenty of Chicago meat scrap. The meat supply is often supplemented by the use of varieties of fish which are not suitable for human consumption. The grain ration is not cooked, but mixed with cold water and fed in a moist form.

"The greatest care is necessary in feeding young ducks to guard against disease and general loss of appetite as a result of overfeeding with rich rations. The Pekin duck is noted for its rapid growth and early maturing qualities and is probably about the only breed of ducks in the world that will produce ducklings that can be made to weigh five pounds alive at seven weeks old. As soon as the ducks weigh four or five pounds Mr. Strong begins killing and marketing.

"At the present time one barrel of ducks is sent to market every day and the price received is twenty cents per pound; it will be seen, then, that as the ducks only lose about one pound in dressing, they bring from eighty to ninety cents each. Later in the season two or three barrels per day will be sent out. The work begins just as early in the spring as the necessary eggs for hatching can be secured and is pushed along as rapidly as possible until about October, when the large supplies of farm poultry break the market and cause prices to fall below a level which will yield a profit over the primary cost of the fowls.

"Ordinary methods are practised in connection with preparing the ducks for market, except th t the feathers are not saved. Three men, besides Mr. Strong himself, are employed around the plant, feeding, watering and caring for the live ducks and closely watching the incubators. The advantages which the proposition has to offer from the standpoint of profits to be realized are not hard to appreciate when one remembers that a duck worth eighty cents can be grown in fifty days."

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Fifth prize pen at World's Fair Show, St. Louis, bred, owned and exhibited by S. D. Lapham, Dearborn, Mich. Mr. Lapham's latest exhibit was at the Michigan State Fair, September, 1904, where he won first and second cocks, first cockerel, 1st pullet and second hen.

Horticultural.

Strawberries from Seed.

We enjoy making our home garden an experiment station on a small scale, and among other things experimented with during the last few years are seedling strawberries.

The work is very interesting, as there is such an element of uncertainty about it, but we begin to believe that when all the conditions are made favorable, there is a less degree of uncertainty about the result than is generally supposed.

Our success with the first lot of seedlings was unusual, as we raised several varieties which were so good that we are still fruiting them every season.

Seed was saved from berries in our own garden, as we wished to use only the finest sorts and save seed from the best specimens of each variety. As soon as the berries began to ripen, the largest and most perfectly formed one of each of several fine sorts was selected, a bag of netting being placed over the berry so that it would not be destroyed by birds or be picked by mistake. The berries were allowed to remain on the vines until dead ripe and just ready to decay.

They were then picked, the seeds scraped off and washed in several waters until the pulp was removed and the seed perfectly clean. It was then mixed with two or three times its bulk of clean sand and placed in thin muslin bags, a small quantity being placed in each one, so that the mixture of sand and seed is not more than one-fourth of an inch thick when flattened out.

The bags are then placed on a cake of ice in the ice box, and another cake placed on top of them. This provides the taste of winter, without which strawberry seed often fails to grow.

After remaining on ice for four or five days the seed is ready for planting, and ours was planted in shallow boxes of mellow earth, which were kept in a sheltered situation and watered often.

In less than two weeks the plants appeared in great numbers, looking almost exactly like white clover. The third or fourth leaf is usually a character leaf, after which the plants show plainly what they are. If the plants are crowded they should be transplanted to other boxes, but otherwise they can remain in the seed boxes till large enough to bed out in the garden in fall.

Ours were planted late in the fall, and were covered with straw and evergreen boughs like the older plants. The following spring they made rapid growth, and threw out runners very fast. One plant bore fruit the first season, but was of little account, and the remainder of the plants bore the next year, when two years old.

As no two plants produce fruit exactly alike, even when grown from seed of the same berry, one can imagine the great variety we had. Some were of so little value that they were not allowed to fruit the second time, but the most of them were very satisfactory in size, flavor and productiveness.

One berry in particular we still think produces the best crop on our soil that we have ever raised.

The plants were about evenly divided between perfect and imperfect blossoms, and the season was varied, ranging from early to late, with many more of the mid-season than other sorts.

Another crop of seedlings was raised two years ago, and came into bearing this year. On account of an unusual drought in spring, strawberries were almost a failure, so the seedlings did not show up very well. As they bore as well accordingly as the old plants did, we shall give them another trial, hoping that improved conditions will cause them to make a better showing.

An extensive strawberry grower in this vicinity originated a variety from seed a few years ago, which seems so well suited to his soil and conditions that it yields far ahead of any other variety that he raises, besides being a remarkably handsome berry of good color and large size.

The plant has very large handsome foliage, and its roots are very long and so tough and wiry that they resist drought wonderfully, besides being proof against white grubs which do so much damage to strawberries in this section.

It also has the added advantage of being a good fall bearer, giving several good pickings during October and early November this year. He marketed about forty cases in the four weeks ending Nov. 16, which retailed for thirty cents a box.

Frost killed tomato and other tender plants on Oct. 27, which makes it seem wonderful that such fruit would ripen for three weeks longer.

This grower also has a new seedling which bore well this fall. A box of the berries sent us on Nov. 9, was as fine a box of fruit as I ever saw even in the regular strawberry season.

I think the time has gone by when we can make a fortune out of a new variety of fruit, but nevertheless it is a paying business if one can find a variety so suited to his own use that he can depend on a good crop of fine fruit every year as the grower above mentioned can.

MYRA BRADSHAW.

Vermont Crop Conditions.

Grass is growing well, and there is a good prospect of a large hay crop, although the grass was injured in some places by late frosts.

Oats are looking well, as are potatoes, but corn is very backward, and is growing slowly where it has come up, but many places did not come well, and much is being planted over.

There was an average apple bloom, but cold, wet weather blasted many blossoms and but few apples set.

Feed in pastures is good and cows are doing very well.—E. M. Pike, Rutland County, Vt.

IN NORTHERN VERMONT

under the combined influence of the rain and heat, the crops are taking a fresh start, and are now pushing ahead rapidly. For a considerable time previous growth had been slow, very slow, and the prospect did not look very encouraging, but if present conditions continue there will be a marked improvement for the better. We can now almost "see the crops grow," and this encourages farmers in their work.

The frosts, of which there were several awhile since, combined with the long-continued cool weather, seemed to have an unfavorable effect on the growth of grass, and for some time it did not make much advance. With good weather now on conditions will be much better, but it is quite possible that in some of the fields there will hardly be an average crop of hay. Particularly is this liable to be the case on low fields more susceptible to frosts, and it is noticed that on some of the newly-seeded fields the growth is short. This is sometimes the case, and it does not appear to improve the crop by allowing it to remain standing until after the usual time for cutting. It will be better usually to cut such pieces early and give a better chance for a second crop, which is sometimes apt to start up with more vigor than the first.—H. E. Towle, Franklin County, Vt.

Another improvement that farmers should seek in the establishment of a parcels post, such as is enjoyed by all the rural communities of all the leading nations of Europe.—Hon. N. J. Batchelder, Merrimac County, N. H.

New Hampshire Grange.

[illegible] Grange, Farmers and Mechanics' Union, held its [illegible] session at Lake Sunapee, East Andover, June 13, [illegible] session held for the late Louis [illegible] and Frank A. Hume, Esq., both of Andover, Hebronite, was elected a member of the executive committee. The programme in the afternoon public session was carried out by H. H. Metcalf, lecturer, and included a song by the choir, an address of welcome by Mrs. Electa C. Flanders, master, and a response by C. B. Childs. Mrs. Luvia M. Carr, Wilmot, recited; Ada M. Aspinwall, Concord, gave a piano solo; James O. Lyford, Concord, gave an address; readings were presented by Mrs. Clara M. Ayers, North Boscawen and Mrs. Carrie B. Sargent, Concord.

Cheshire County Pomona met in special session with Spafford in its beautifully decorated hall at West Chesterfield, June 7, when nine granges were represented. The morning discussion was on "Large or Small Farms," and that of the afternoon on "Town or District System of Roads." Mrs. Emma Holmes, Walpole, read an essay on "June," and Mrs. C. O. Reed, Dummerston, Vt., another on "Woman's Work"; Mrs. Louisa E. Scott, Winchester, and Maud Richardson gave recitals.

Blackwater, Andover, at its last session, exhibited twenty-six varieties of farm and garden seeds, at its Seed Sociable, but no member was able to make a correct list of the varieties. The opinion prevailed that good wholesome laws should be made and enforced to protect the public from accidents from automobiles. Incidentally, it was brought out that the State had received fees for licenses granted to the careless chauffeur thereby assuming a responsibility. There were readings by Stella Thompson, John F. Emerson and Roy Tucker; a recitation by Sister Connor and singing by the choir.

G. R. DRAKE.

New England Fair.

The New England Fair is to be held in Worcester again this year, Sept. 4, 5, 6. We predict a still greater success for this year, as the very best of attractions have been secured. Every feature and department is being enlarged upon, and many new and attractive features introduced. We are about to get out our premium list.

M. M. RICH, Secretary.

—A Washington correspondent asserts that President Roosevelt may ask Congress to raise the immigration head tax from $2 to $25, as a means of checking the influx of undesirable aliens.

—The address recently delivered at Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee by George M. Whitaker was so satisfactory to the trustees that he was voted a doctor's degree—doctor of science.

—The Government has undertaken the interesting task of developing a new breed of horses. The aim is to produce a distinctly American type of coach horse. Secretary Wilson chose Fort Collins, Col., as the best place to start the Government breeding farm, and selected Dr. George M. Rommel, the department's expert in animal husbandry, to get together the animals required for foundation stock.

—The premier of Sweden has announced that his government will not recognize the secession of Norway and war may result.

—Germany has drafted a commercial treaty programme with United States and proposes reciprocity under lower duties.

—Saturday, June 3, quite a number of students from the various high schools of the State visited the Rhode Island Agricultural College on a tour of inspection. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the equipment of the institution, and several of them have already decided to enter the coming autumn. One of the features of Commencement, June 13, was the military drill which began at 9.30 A. M. A farmers' excursion to the college and station will be conducted Saturday, June 24, further details of which will be given later. The Legislature will inspect the college on Tuesday, June 27.

—Canada's increasing consumption of products of the United States continues to be a notable feature of American commerce. Figures just compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show that exports from the United States to the Dominion of Canada grew from $91,[illegible],570 in the ten months ending with April, 1897, to $[illegible] in the ten months ending with April, 1904, and to $114,[illegible],670 in the corresponding period of 1905.

—The next session of the Farmers National Congress will be held at Richmond, Va., commencing Sept. 12. The railroads have made a rate of a fare a third for the round trip. The programme of the congress will contain many valuable features and the trip will afford an opportunity to see many interesting historic spots. Every New England State should be represented. The congress is composed of delegates from the different States appointed in most cases by the governors. If any one would like to go he may the need not feel any false modesty in so stating. Write a note to the governor of your State—Secretary Ellsworth of the board of agriculture in Massachusetts—asking for an appointment and there is no doubt of your getting it.

—Formal pledges of Russia and Japan to meet for the discussion of peace terms have been received in Washington through American ambassadors, and the destruction of an armistice is expected in a short time. Japan demands an indemnity of [illegible], the essential restitution of the whole of Manchuria to China under a Japanese administrative protectorate, a protectorate over Corea, with a Japanese viceroy and military occupation of ports to be completely under Japanese administration, cession of Port Arthur, cession of the entire Transmanchurian railway, opening of the Transsiberian railway to international commerce, demolition of the fortifications at Vladivostok, cession of Saghalin, handing over to Japan of all Russian warships interned in neutral ports since the war began, formal pledge that Russia will not maintain a fleet in the far East for the next twenty-five years, occupation of Vladivostok and the maritime province of the Amur river as a guarantee until the last instalment of the indemnity shall be paid.

—The trade with Cuba shows an increase of forty-three per cent. in exports and 22.4 in imports from that country during the year. The increases of exports are chiefly in corn, flour, coal, cotton, cotton cloth, eggs, provisions, lumber, etc. The imports have increased mostly in the line of sugar, tobacco, fruits and nuts.

Historical.

—The Sunset Magazine tells a story of the rehabilitation of the character of Johnson Sides, a noted Indian temperance orator of bygone days: One day he was caught in the act of drinking a glass of whiskey and was fined. Neither Indians nor whites would listen then to his temperance speeches. Poor Johnson was in despair. One day, however, he had an inspiration. He asked Senator Doolin of the Nevada Legislature to absolve his sin by act of legislature. Senator Doolin was agreeable and introduced and carried through "Senate Joint Concurrent Resolution No. 11," which is as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate, the people of the State of Nevada, concurring, that the drink of whiskey taken by Johnson Sides on the seventeenth day of September, in the city of Virginia, County of Story, be and is hereby declared null and void." Thus was Johnson Sides made a good man again. He became at once a power among his own people resumed his advocacy of the cause of water and was listened to with great respect.

—The first chimney pot hat was worn in London by a hatter named Hetherington in 1797. A riot was caused, and the wearer was fined.

—Quoits, as a game, is said to have originated with the Greeks, and to have been first played at the Olympic games 1456 B. C.

—A Russian is not of age until he is twenty-six years old. Until that time at least four-fifths of his earnings must go to his parents.

IT WON'T RIP OFF

Amatite ROOFING

A Ready Roofing, which is proof against all kinds of weather, and an absolute protection against storms. It is faced with a mineral surface that will wear for years without repairs. Farmers will like it, for it can be laid by anyone old enough to be trusted on the roof. Sample free for the asking.

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CAN YOU AFFORD IT?

You certainly cannot afford to have horses injured from Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, when they may be cured by simply using

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It cures all these and all other forms of lameness. Think about it and then act. Price $1; 6 for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask druggist for Book "A Treatise on the Horse" mailed free. Address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

KREMLIN, 2:07 3/4

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892.
FEE $100, with usual return privilege.

KAVALLI, 2:07 3/4

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince.
Fastest four-year-old out in 1902.
Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904.
Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904.
FEE $50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

Pure Arabian Stallions
And Clay Arabian Stallions

THE ARABIAN HORSE IS THE BASIS OF THE WORLD'S THOROUGHBREDS

Our pure Arabians are of the large type of Arabs—i. e., the Maneghi-Hedruj family from which came the Darley Arab, parent of the English thoroughbred.

THESE ARE THE ONLY STALLIONS OF THIS FAMILY IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD

Our Clay Arabians are a cross between our pure Arabs and Henry Clay's daughters combining the speed of the Clays with the grace, conformation and endurance of the Arab.

STUD SERVICE CHARGES. CLAY ARABIANS AND ARABIANS, $50.00
ANAZEH, $75.00 KAHLED, $100.00

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Formerly owned by Randolph Huntington, Esq.
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Steamer "Sagamore" Foot of Market Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE.—Arabian and Clay Arabian Stallions.

WENONA'S GREAT STUD
SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 1904 arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 20 roans of the best of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 1904 number over 300 stallions. This last importation is in fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampered horses year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 1904 two new champions, one at St. Louis, the other at the International. We have now 150 stallions of the wide-as-a-wagon sort. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in America or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guaranteed 80 per cent breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the easiest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 lbs, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

50—RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED. Either on Salary, Commission or at a Price—50

Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given.

ROBERT BURGESS & SON, - Wenona, Ill.

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WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD
PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at Your Prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at Our Prices.

Don't wait until some one else gets what you want. Come soon and see every first-prize winner at the last Minnesota State Fair, excepting one.

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BREEDER AND EXPORTER OF REGISTERED
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MY horses have won numerous prizes in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Successes in the United States have also won a great many prizes on horses purchased of me. I exhibited HANNIBAL, the GRAND CHAMPION STALLION at the WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Surroundings in railway, post and telegraph station on the Bremen-Hude-Nordenham Line, 15 hours from Paris, 20 from London, 2 from Bremen (landing place of North German Lloyd steamers), 3 from Hamburg. English spoken and corresponded.

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Catalogues on application. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

CHARLES E. CLAPP, - - - - BERRYVILLE, Clark Co., Va

The latest fashionable fad is the keeping a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with the same freedom as nature intended them to, therefore they cannot exercise their instinct in procuring food for their health. A tonic is, therefore, necessary, and the Walnut Meat Food is the best for them. Keeps them healthy and active. They thrive on it. Sharpens their appetite, furnishes strength and vitality, and allows the hair to be of soft silky nature. For invalid cats it is invaluable. For old cats, it gives them life and appetite. Comes in powdered form in bottles. Try it and make your cat a beautiful pet. Send 50 cents for a bottle, or $5.00 per dozen. HOUGHTON & DUTTON, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

CAT FOOD

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Baltimore has not yet been captured by the Dickins.

The Japanese and Chinese soldiers are evidently forgetting that peace negotiations are about to open.

The weeds in the orchard row around the trees should be cut before they have a chance to get to seed.

Norway and Sweden are no longer Simamese twins, so to speak, but King Oscar doesn't seem to know it.

The political pot is beginning to boil, and possible candidates are getting busy in saying, "You're another."

Music, heavenly maid, has caused a great deal of infernal discord among the members of the school committee.

President Roosevelt has filled the peace pipe. Now let the Russians and Japanese smoke it without unnecessary delay.

If we shut out the Chinese why should they not shut out the Americans. It's a poor rule that does not work both ways.

The bubble of Russia's sea power has burst, and has not left even the memory of an irridescent glow to remind us of its glory.

'T is Greece, but living Greece no more when the assassin gets in his work. The sudden taking off of Premier Delyannis was uncalled for and undeserved.

There has been a war off the coast of Maryland but no one appears to have been hurt. Its a pity that all naval actions could not be as bloodless.

Many people this week did not seem to understand the significance of Flag Day. This shows that they have not been inspired by an unflagging devotion to American history.

None but an old hand will thin out peaches properly. A beginner is afraid to to take off so many. The fruit should be left not nearer than three to six inches apart.

Politics should be kept out of the affairs of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, or any other college. That sort of thing has made trouble enough already in this part of the country.

Prince Gustavas Adolphus of Sweden and Princess Margaret of Connaught are matrimonially united though Norway and Sweden are divorced. Love's young dream goes on, though dynasties dissolve.

King Alfonso behaved himself very nicely while on his first foreign tour. It is to be hoped that he will always live up to the gravity and stiliness of his youth, so that his name will be great in mouths of wisest censure.

Some people, it is said have been getting rich through the numerous Chicago strikes and it is stated that the capitalists have put out money instead of making it. Where has it gone to? Perhaps some laborers who only labor with their mouths can tell.

The Seventeenth of June is a miniature Fourth of July, as far as the use of explosives is concerned. It is strange that enlightened Americans are so fond of making a semi-barbaric Chinese holiday of a patriotic celebration.

The novelty of certain Western ideas about apples is suggested by the statement of Judge Wellhouse, the great Kansas apple grower, that it does not pay to pick apples from trees over twelve feet high, and advising to shake off fruit growing higher.

The increase of the veal calf supplies at the large market centres the past year is one indication of the growth of the dairy business. If one-tenth of a cow's yearly product is used to fatten the calf, the other nine-tenths may be added to the dairy supplies.

New York is to have a fifteen million dollar hotel, but the old Astor House, which was of the same model as the old Tremont House in Boston, still flourishes, though other down-town hostelries in Gotham have long disappeared, like Hans Breitman's "bardy."

In the language of Artemus Ward Germany speaks sarcastic about England, though the rulers of both nations are so closely related. This, however, is not surprising, for family quarrels are more bitter than disagreements between people who are not of the same blood.

The Pilot objects to having Mr. Ryan of Equitable fame called Scotch-Irish by the Herald. And yet there is a Loch Ryan in bonnie Scotland. What's the odds, though? One race is as good as another, and a blamed sight better in this land of the free and the brave.

All that remains of John Paul Jones, save the memory of his glorious naval deeds, will be on the way to this country after today. Some English historians have given him scant credit for his achievements, but America has not forgotten them, and will give him a fitting last resting place under the folds of Old Glory.

Farmers of the lower Connecticut valley are beginning to join those of Northern New England in complaints of wild game nuisance. The numerous herds of deer have taken a decided liking to cultivated crops especially oats and corn and think nothing of jumping high fences to get at the tender growth. At the best the deer are active rivals of the dairy herds in the farm pastures. The game laws seem based largely on the supposition that wild game lives on air and water.

A prominent feature of the system of potato growing at Cornell is the thorough working of the soil. Experience there has shown that enough plant food to carry through a fair potato crop without manure can be scratched and pounded out of the soil by incessant use of the plow, harrow and cultivator. If tillage is not exactly manure, as used to be claimed, it is at least the best substitute and supplement for the manure heap. Tillage is, of course, a wearing-out process, and not a permanent enrichment of the soil, but it is just the stimulant needed to start many a farm on the up grade of productiveness.

Wool growers the world over, are having their innings of prosperity, and the new conditions seem likely to become permanent in a general way. Sheep ranges are everywhere being gradually taken up by settlement or irrigation projects. Cheap pasturage must in time become so limited that the industry will be reckoned on the basis of the cost under regular farm conditions. Increasing cost of production, together with the natural increase in demand caused by the steady growth of woolen manufactures, are the influences that will tend to raise the general average of wool prices. The wool sheep may yet be the restorer of the rough, hilly, run-down farms.

The plan of Canadian apple shippers to control the British markets, as outlined in these columns some time ago, has attracted considerable interest among the English fruit merchants, who fear the effect will be to take the trade out of the hands of the wholesale commission firms. It seems that Canadians are alarmed at the progress made by American apple shippers, which has affected the sale of Canadian fruit, and that this year a combination of shippers will control about 150,000,000 bushels of apples which will be shipped to British ports on co-operative lines and sold direct by managers of the combination, none of the fruit being sold on commission, but offered outright a fixed price. British dealers are naturally opposed to this project and are talking of a counter-combination to prevent its successful operation. American growers will probably continue to sell on the commission plan, and will, in this respect, have the support of the regular British apple commission trade. The Canadian shippers will take special care to establish a good name for their fruit, sending only selected apples, put up in special boxes and barrels and of a uniform grade.

Togo's Declaration.

There have been many reflections made here on Admiral Togo because he ascribed his victory in the Korea strait to peculiar supernatural powers. This shows sufficient modesty as far as he himself is concerned, though doubtless he has faith in the old saying that heaven helps those who help themselves, and that the spirits of the ancestors of the Mikado are with the deserving brave. Some of us here in the West believe in the communion of saints, and that the prayers of the good gone before can help on a righteous cause, but no Occidental people believe that the saints have absolute power and can change fortune of their own free will. But there has been often in the past an appeal to the God of Battles, and faith in His ability to give victory when and where he wishes, and when a triumph has been accomplished on sea or land there have been prayers of thanks sent up to heaven for benefits received.

We may call Togo superstitious, but we must acknowledge that he is no worshipper of himself, and that he does recognize that some influence besides his skill as a naval officer brought about decisive results that have made an enduring mark upon the history of the world.

Ancestor worship is not a new thing. It is older than Christianity, and if it has not the sublime and inspiring truths of this form of religion, it is at least better than no confidence at all in the interposition of a divine will.

The victorious Japanese admiral appears to be a sensible man as well as a courageous one, and he is not responsible for the form of belief in which he was educated. He evidently lives up to it, and we could well wish that some who call themselves followers of the Nazarene were as faithful to what they had been taught and so bold in declaring allegiance to it. An honest man, as Robert Burns said, is the noblest work of God, and Togo apparently comes under this designation, though he does not acknowledge our Supreme Being. The Russians do, and they, if all reports be true, have shown less humanity in the contest in the Far East than the Japanese.

However, this does not mean that we approve of their religious beliefs, but we can respect Togo's attribution of his success to something beyond his own personal efforts and merits, and we may, perhaps, draw the inference that if the Russians had been less unjust on foreign territory they would not now be sighing over crushing defeat. Indeed, if they had been less pushing, aggressive and grasping there need not have been any war at all, and the Czar would not now have to sue for peace after the useless sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of his subjects. Russia as a nation does not worship the spirits of her Czars, but she hardly lives up to the faith that she professes.

Corn at a Loss.

On some farms corn is not king, but a pauper. In my travels in northern Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, I have observed that corn is raised on every farm, and on three-fourths of them, especially in the elevated regions, it is evidently raised at a loss. I have passed hundreds of fields which I would not take as a gift unless given both grain and stalks. It is twice as difficult to husk nubbins as good ears, because the husks cling to them with greater tenacity. It requires just as much seed and labor to raise an acre of poor corn as an acre of good. The acre of good corn may be worth $20, the acre of poor corn not more than $5. On thousands of farms in the United States corn, instead of being king, is the boss pauper.

The average yield of shelled corn per acre in the United States in the year 1904 was 26.7 bushels, and the average for the ten years since 1894 was only 24.9 bushels—not more than one-half of what it should have been, with proper fertilization and cultivation. The writer has raised fifty bushels per acre on a field of ten acres, and Abner Hinman (of the same county) raised 115 bushels per acre, and John McCord 105 bushels per acre, as proved to obtain premiums at the county fair. On many farms in all the States, and in several entire States, the average yield was only fifteen bushels per acre: Florida, 10.7 bushels; Alabama, 15 bushels; North Carolina, 15.2 bushels; South Carolina, 12.4 bushels; Georgia, 11.9 bushels; Mississippi, 19.1 bushels; Louisiana, 19.9 bushels. Corn is a tropical plant, delighting in a warm climate, and the low average yields in the Southern States can only be ascribed to the impoverishment of the soil by raising so much cotton without the application of stable manure.

Notwithstanding her unfavorable cool climate, the State of Maine, in the year 1904, produced an average of 29.7 bushels of shelled corn per acre, twelve bushels per acre more than New York, five bushels more per acre than Pennsylvania, and more than twice the average in seven of the Southern States, mentioned above.

How did this happen? It did not happen. It was the result of calculation. The farmers of the Pine Tree State, knowing that the climate was against them, planted corn only on their best ground, well manured, and gave it excellent cultivation.

Farmers who habitually raise poor crops of corn may have a faint suspicion that it costs them more to raise than it pays it, but corn is in their rotation, and if they know that corn does not pay, they think that the other crops in the course will make up the loss. Another thing, some people don't seem to value their own time unless they happen to work for something else; what work they do for themselves doesn't seem to cost anything, and is not put into the account. It is not good policy to persevere in raising a particular crop in regions where the soil and climate are not favorable to its growth, and where the soil is not rich enough to produce paying crops of corn. Corn to do well must have a rich soil. It is a gross feeder with a ravenous appetite, and delights in heat.

Potatoes, on the contrary, find their natural habitation in the elevated and cooler regions of America. They were first found growing wild on the mountains of South America. There are but few seasons in which potatoes are not a successful crop on the elevated lands of the Eastern and Middle States if well taken care of. In these regions I think farmers would find it to their interest to substitute potatoes in the place of corn. Potatoes, if planted early, will come off in time to sow the ground with rye or wheat, if desirable, or the ground can be left, as the corn ground is now generally left, for a spring crop of oats or barley.

If it be said that potatoes do not flourish in a poor soil, the answer is they manage to get along very well on sod turned down, especially if it be a clover sod, and do not have such a strong demand for stable manure.

Grass is fond of moisture, but does not care for heat, like corn, and will grow on a poorer soil. Timothy grows well on the cooler, and hilly regions of the New England and Middle States. It thrives best on moist loamy soils of medium tenacity—such soils as abound on the hills. Instead of corn in this region, would it not be more profitable for farmers to drop corn, and raise more hay and cattle?

Saving the Birds.

Bird lovers will find some comfort in the statements about to be published under the direction of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture by Entomologist E. H. Forbush. After inquiry from scores of correspondents located all over New England and adjoining States, he concludes that on the whole the number of birds probably are not now decreasing.

Correspondents which report a decrease in the number of birds were mostly those who lived near large cities, while many of those living outside the influence of cities found the smaller birds, as a rule, holding their own or increasing. Some varieties of birds, however, seem to be reduced in numbers, including many varieties of sea-birds, shore birds, also partridges, pigeons and birds of prey, like owls, eagles, hawks, crows and jays, also some of the other birds, including whip-poor-will, meadow lark, bobolink and swallow. The reports show variations in the number of birds in certain localities from year to year. "It may be doubted if there is any great and general decrease in all the smaller species."

Among the causes which are destroying some species of birds are mentioned shooting by so-called "sportsmen," the killing of song birds by Italians and other foreigners, cutting of timber and shrubbery in certain sections, destruction of eggs by collectors and others, birds killed by telegraph wires. The draining of marshes and meadows is thought to reduce the number of birds which inhabit such localities.

Among the natural enemies, the most destructive seems to be the cats, which many correspondents report are responsible for the loss of immense numbers of birds in the vicinities of towns and villages. "In good hunting grounds," says Mr. Forbush, "cats will average at least fifty birds per year. Cats kill for the sake of killing and destroy more birds than they can eat. They are much more destructive than other animals because more abundant."

In the line of remedies for the destruction of birds, Mr. Forbush suggests interesting children on the subject in the schools and teaching how to feed, shelter and protect them, also a better enforcement of the game laws, for which larger appropriations might be needed. All spring and summer shooting of wild fowl and shore birds should be prohibited, and as much as possible should be done to insure the protection of birds in the South during the winter and spring. Game birds and shore birds seem especially liable to extermination and need to be protected by the most stringent laws strictly enforced, or they are, according to present appearances, in danger of extermination.

Ornamental Flower Pots.

Artistic covers for pots and boxes in which plants are kept, are made of birch bark. This may be procured at the florists for fifteen cents a piece, one piece covering several pots. The window box of tulips mentioned in this article was covered with birch bark, which was tacked on with upholstery tacks. The birch bark admirably lends itself to decoration, as it has a beauty all its own. It is often used in place of jardinieres, and is better for the plants.

Another cover for pots is made of wall paper. I saw these in a school which I visited, and they are very decorative and pretty, though more perishable than the birch bark. Use bright colored paper, the gayer the better, cut in strips as wide as desired to cover the flower pot, and take small, crossing widthwise. When opened and pinned about the pot, it has a dated effect. GERTRUDE THURSTON.

Favorable Crop Conditions.

The crop situation may be considered on the whole favorable, although, as always, there are some rather dark spots in the outlook. Winter wheat will evidently be a large crop, although a little smaller than anticipated from the early Government reports, but according to present estimates the yield will be greater than for any year except the unusual one of 1901. The spring wheat outlook is very good but the season is just beginning. The appearance of rust in the Southwest suggests that there is still time for considerable damage to winter wheat.

The minor grains, oats, wheat and barley, are promising well. The least satisfactory point is in the condition of oats, which is backward all over the main producing districts, and many fields look as if they had been seeded too late. [illegible] of oats [illegible] up well [illegible] that many [illegible] which will need many days of hot weather to grow with [illegible] than the average in seven of the Southern States, mentioned above.

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The average of all grain shows some increase but not as much as might have been expected from the high prices ruling in the grain markets of late. Possibly the grain production of the country is approaching its limit of profitable production. Grain cannot be grown indefinitely on the same land, but rotation must be practiced. Hence only a portion of the farm can be devoted to grain during any one season. The requirements of dairy farming are taking away large areas every year from the grain lands of the country.

Clover as a Fertilizer.

In a bulletin from the Central Experiment farm, Ottawa, Canada, may be found a discussion of the profitableness of growing and turning of clover crops. Extensive experiments in this line have been carried on at that farm for a period of over eight years, and the results gathered therefrom contain a considerable amount of practical information and data. The advantages derived from plowing under clover are briefly stated by the station as follows:

There is an enrichment of the soil by the addition of nitrogen obtained from the atmosphere.

There is an increase in the store of available mineral plant food, phosphoric acid, potash and lime, in the surface of the soil taken by the clover in part from depths not reached by the shallower root systems of other farm crops.

There is a large addition of humus, whereby the soil is made more retentive of moisture, warmer and better aerated, conditions favorable to vigorous crop growth. Humus also furnishes the material best adapted for the development of those forms of germ life that act so beneficially in the soil.

As an agent for deepening and mellowing soils, no crop gives such satisfactory results as clover.

Clover serves a useful purpose as a catch crop during the autumn months, when the ground would be otherwise bare, retaining fertilizing material brought down by the rain, and also that formed in the soil during the summer months, much of which would otherwise be lost through the leaching action of rains.

As shown conclusively by the particulars obtained by careful experiments over a number of years with the more important farm crops, the plowing under of green clover has a most marked effect in increasing the soil's productiveness.

The Cornell Method With Potatoes.

Potato planting operations at Cornell Experiment Farm are illustrated. Furrows were opened deeply by means of a double mold-board plow, piling the earth up in ridges between the rows. The tubers were dropped in these furrows and the ridges were split, using the same implement and throwing the earth into ridges over the rows. By these operations the whole body of soil was stirred nearly to the depth of the original plowing, and as effectively as the plow would do it. Before the potatoes were up the land was leveled by harrowing.

DOUBLE TILLAGE.

We desire to emphasize the fact that up to this point the soil probably received, in the two plowings, the planting and the subsequent harrowing, double the amount of effective tillage that is ordinarily given to the potato crop in New York. It is this thorough fitting of the soil which all the plants receive that made possible an average minimum yield of 249.5 bushels per acre during four years 1895-98, on land that was not manured or fertilized after the winter of 1893-4, as the after treatment on these minimum plats was only the commonest. The difference between this average minimum yield of 249.5 bushels and the average minimum yield of 367 bushels, or 137.5 bushels, is attributed to the treatment given the crops after the plants were up.

ABOUT TEN DAYS AFTER PLANTING

the field is harrowed with a spike tooth harrow. Usually a scantling is placed under the front of the harrow, to act as a scraper to help to level down the ridges. A second and sometimes a third harrowing is given before the plants appear above the ground. By this means the land is nearly leveled, the clods and stones, if any, are pulled off the rows into the spaces between, several crops of young weeds are destroyed and the young potato plants are soon established in a thoroughly clean, mellow soil.

As soon as the rows can be easily followed, the cultivators should be started. Sometimes we have been able to use the weeder at this time to good advantage, but more frequently not. If rain has fallen since the last harrowing, a crust is usually formed on our soil which is too hard for a weeder to break up. If the surface is free from crust, the weeder does excellent and rapid work, only care must be taken not to use it just as the plants are coming through the surface, as at this time they are very tender and easily broken. After a few days' exposure to light and air they become toughened and will not be much injured by the weeder.

FURTHER CULTIVATION.

If the weeder cannot be successfully used for the first cultivation, and especially if the young weeds are beginning to start in the rows, a very close, shallow cultivation should be given as soon as possible. This cultivation should be shallow, because it cannot be deep and equally close without danger of injury to the young plants. The next cultivation should be as deep as it is practicable to make the cultivator go, keeping away from the rows far enough not to endanger the young plants. The object should be to make the soil beneath the rows as mellow and as deep as possible. This deep cultivation should follow soon after the close, shallow one, or if the weeder was successfully used after the crop was up and the rows are free from weeds, it may take the place of the latter.—J. L. Stone, Ithaca, N. Y.

News from Washington, D. C.

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1904, now being rushed to completion by the activity and genius of multiplied pieces of machinery and thousands of human hands, at the Government Printing Office in this city, will be a notable contribution to the literature of agriculture. More illustrations will appear than in any previous issue, particularly of colored plates, each a work of art. The Year Book was authorized by an act of Congress in 1902, and each issue since has contained about 600 pages, the volume finally [illegible] of a task to [illegible] growth [illegible] which began [illegible] in the Interior Department, and has expanded to a Cabinet position with work in hand not second to any other in the Government.

For the information of persons who may wish to secure a copy of the Year Book, we are advised by the Department that of the half-million edition nearly ninety-five per cent. goes to the Senators and Representatives in Congress for distribution, the small quota of the Department being barely sufficient to supply its own active co-workers.

Is dairy keeping to become a society fad, is a recent query of the Columbus (O.) Dispatch. Mrs. Scott Durand, author and society leader, has established a purity dairy, which is to "sell pure milk and rich cream to the most select of the city's homes and restaurants," at prices that will make a beefsteak bill ashamed of itself. Mrs. Durand is quoted as saying:

"I am opening this dairy because I want the relaxation. I have given much time to literary work and to Christian Science, and I find I need a change. I am heartily interested in this new business and have decided to go into it on a scientific and commercial basis. It is a new thing and is much needed."

In the fine cement stable, it is explained, the cows will be groomed like race horses and only high-class stable and milkmen will be allowed to enter the portals. There will be no dirt and cows will not be allowed to kick or flirt their tails in the faces of the milkmen. The latter will speak nothing but French and will sit on mahogan stools.

PROTECTING COWS FROM FLIES.

Experiments have been made from time to time in various states to protect cows from flies to find out whether or not protection by screens or by the use of ointments influenced in any wise the milk supply. The Connecticut station used both methods during the last two summer seasons. On several occasions the fly repellant gave the milk a peculiar odor. The conclusion reached by the station was that no appreciable gain either in the production of milk or butter fat was considered due to the use of the fly remover in the experiments. The conclusions as stated by the authors, are as follows: (1) "The annoyance of cows by flies seems to be overestimated, and (2) certain proprietary ointments, known as 'fly removers,' will protect the animal to a greater or less extent, but their use has little or no effect on the milk or butter fat secretion."

It would rather seem, therefore, that no great claim can be made for such remedies on the ground of economy of milk production. However, the results of experiments with such proprietary remedies do not warrant sweeping conclusions as to the general question of the advisability of protecting farm animals from annoyance by flies. Under more extreme conditions of annoyance the benefits of efficient protection would probably be more marked, and it is obvious that in many cases such protection is demanded from humanitarian considerations, if for no other reason.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TURKEYS.

Although the turkey ranks highest among all forms of bird life for table use, yet turkey raising has had less consideration given it in an experimental way than with any other class of poultry. The Rhode Island station has given it more attention than any other in the country, and valuable data has already been obtained. As is well known, turkeys retain many of the characteristics of their wild state. They roam extensively, gathering much of their own food, and unless prevented will make their nests in out of the way places, where they are free from interference. In some regions, particularly the southern United States, it is a custom to gather the turkey eggs and hatch them under hens, as they may thus be cared for more successfully than otherwise. The young chicks are delicate, and if hatched by a turkey they are apt to roam with the mother while yet too young, and the percentage of loss will be very high. If the turkey is allowed to sit, there are other difficulties to be met, as the nests are often made far from home, and it is not easy to tell when the hen will have her brood ready to go out from the nest. G. A. Grant of the Rhode Island station [illegible] are allowed to roam at will, and are fed occasionally some corn cake. For fattening, barley and corn soaked or boiled for a short time, are considered good feeds. If the turkeys are kept in a slightly darkened room and fed heavily for about three weeks the quality of the flesh will be very much improved, and they will generally pay for the feed in extra weight. For the winter feeding of breeding stock whole corn, wheat or barley, with grit and water, are recommended. Twice a day is often enough to feed them. They do not need a warm place in which to roost. They will do better in a rather cool house with plenty of fresh air.

The high prices paid for turkeys in November and December and the ease with which they may be raised, should stimulate a greater interest in turkeys among farmers who can give them a good range.

PREVENTION OF SWELLING IN CANNED PEAS.

H. A. Harding and J. F. Nicholson, of the New York State Station at Geneva, report experiments carried on in a local cannery which had suffered serious loss from "swelling," due to a very resistant form of bacteria, which show that heating two-pound cans to 240° F. for thirty minutes will destroy this germ, "the most resistant so far known in pea canning," and prevent "swelling" without affecting the quality of the goods enough to hurt their sale.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Dairying in Northern New York.

Gouverneur is on the south border of the great dairy county of New York State. It celebrates its one hundredth anniversary the coming August. There will be an old home week, a memorial arch erected in memory of the first settlers, also to the veterans of the G. A. R. A committee is preparing a history as a souvenir of the past hundred years of the town. All of its sons and daughters now in other States are invited to come home.

Gouverneur is not only a great dairy town; it is in a great mineral section. Iron, talc and marble abound. Its churches, schools and stores are built of marble, its sidewalks are laid with it and its streets paved with it.

Nearly every farm is stocked to the limit. The milk in summer is made into butter and cheese, mostly the latter. The Park Farm Dairy Company buy some, mostly in the winter. They have paid from $1.40 to $1.85 the past winter for one hundred pounds.

I understand the present price is eighty-five cents per hundred pounds. Since early spring we have had continuous and very heavy rains, with now and then a hail storm. The grain was sown between the showers and some of the planting is not done yet.

Potatoes have sold from fifty to sixty-five cents the past winter, are now forty cents. Hay is bringing $12, delivered. Grass in most places is looking well.

E. H. WOODWARD.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Killing Potato Beetles.

To destroy potato beetles many prefer to use one pound of paris green thoroughly mixed in two hundred pounds land plaster for the first application. We have only used a tablespoon level full of green in twelve quarts of water, applying it with the hand sprinkler, knapsack automatic sprayer and horse sprayer. There may, perhaps, be more danger of this destroying the foliage than with plaster, but it has been suggested that one pound of fresh, common lime used with every pound of paris green in water will counteract the injury that paris green might do on the plants.

The New York Station says, to test the purity of paris green, put a small quantity in a little ammonia, or commonly called hartshorn, and pure paris green will all dissolve.—H. M. Culbertson, Medina, Wis.

Marketing Strawberries.

Having tried many varieties I prefer the Clyde. Market only the best you raise; give honest measure. When you go to market look neat and clean, and have your boots blacks when selling berries and try to get the best class of customers. If a customer you wish to have will not buy at first, give him a box and he will be a convert. Market your goods in clean baskets.—A. H. Eastman, Dover, Me.

WATER SUPPLY

Now is the time to make ready. We can learn your needs and install the famous Eclipse Wooden Windmill, or one of the celebrated Fairbanks Steel Windmills, and have it working in good time. There may be delays later. Be prepared when the dry season comes.

WE ARE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS

We advise, estimate, erect complete plant from start to finish if desired, and guarantee results. Don't forget that we supply tanks of all kinds, pumps, piping—every water service appliance. Tell us your wants. Catalog Free. Gasoline Engines for pumping.

CHAS. J. JAGER CO., 168-6 High Street, Boston, Mass.

THE TEMPLIN COMPANY CALLA, OHIO

THE BEST HOMES

Had the best Flowers and Vegetables, and the wonderful improvement in the varieties during the past few years have made it possible for everybody to procure the best at very moderate prices. In the following

WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY MERIT:

Sweet Peas. A packet containing 100 choice varieties mixed, 10 cts.
International Prize Aster. 30 choice varieties mixed, pkt. 10 cts.
Nasturtiums. 20 choicest climbing varieties mixed, pkt. 10 cts.
Any two of the above for 15 cents. The three for 20 cents, postpaid.

Silver Ball Lettuce, 5 cts. Stone Tomato, 5 cts.
Cumberland Cucumber 5 cts. Giant Paschal Celery 5 cts
Ohio Globe Onion, 5 cts. Mixed Radishes, 5 cts.
New "Sweet Heart" Water Melon, 5 cts. per packet.
Any five for 25 cents. The seven for 25 cents, postpaid.

OUR CATALOGUE of 164 pages fully describes hundreds of other varieties of Roses, Flowers and Vegetables. Also These Grand Novelties that you can't buy elsewhere. We send catalogue free. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

For Potato Bugs, Currant and Cabbage Worms, Etc.

Report of a Critical Test of Hammond's Slug Shot, Etc

MADE IN 1904

James Lawrence EDEN TRIAL GROUNDS J. R. Lawrence
1906

SPECIALTIES: SWEET PEAS AND POTATOES

DEAR SIR: Have been delayed in reporting on goods you sent me for trial by severe illness. SLUG SHOT was as good, and did the work it was advertised to do as well and effectively as compounds and mixtures costing double and triple the price asked for it. For potatoes it proved especially efficient. Your BORDEAUX PULP is all right, dissolves readily and minutely so it does not clog nozzles of finest sprayers. Your AMMONIATED COPPER SOLUTION saved my melon vines (musk). It was not a case of preventing blight, but of checking it after it had developed and to quite an extent. I shall be glad to use and recommend your goods another season.

Yours truly, (Rev.) J. REYNARD LAWRENCE.

Write for Pamphlet on Bugs and Blights — Sold by Dealers and Merchants all over America
Sold in large or small lots. Nov. 21, 1904. North Middleboro, Mass.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS - Fishkill-on-Hudson N. Y.

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending June 21, 1905.

	Cattle	Sheep	Shotes and Suckers	Fat Hogs	Veals
This week	3506	6042	117	23 884	2602
Last week	3885	7091	129	24,094	2060
One year ago	3851	4934	67	27,509	2505

Horses 690.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF—Extra, $5.75@6.00; first quality, $5.25@5.50; second quality, $4.75@5.00; third quality, $4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, $6.00@6.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., $1.50@2.50. Western steers, $4.05@4.50. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, $15@25; fancy milch cows, $50@70; milch cows, $30@48; yearlings, $10@15; two-year-olds, $15@20; three-year-olds, $20@30.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2.50@4.00c; extra, 4.60@5.40c; lambs, 5.00@6.95c.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 5¼@5½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, $9.50@7.00; country dressed hogs, 6¼@6½c.

VEAL CALVES—3@6½c ℔ lb.

HIDES—Brighton—6½@9c ℔ lb; country lots, 7½@8c.

CALF SKINS—16@18c ℔ lb; dairy skins, 50@75c.

TALLOW—Brighton, 3@3½c ℔ lb; country lots 2@2½c.

PELTS—40c (clipped).

Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine. At Brighton.		**New York. At Brighton.**	
J M Philbrook	8	E Connors	21
Robinson & Gould	27	**Massachusetts. At Watertown.**	
Farmington L S Company	30	20 J S Henry	29
M D Holt	19	O H Forbush	16
E L Libby	20	**At Brighton.**	
C E Hanson	18	1 J S Henry	27
M D Stockman	6	R Connors	12
Jones & Chadbourne	14	H A Gilmore	10
Goodrich & Brown	14	Scattering	50
Shirley & Co	10	L Stetson	2
Goodrich & Brown	12	D Mills	7
New Hampshire At Brighton.		J Burnes	3
A C Foss	20	J W Ellsworth	11
At N E D M & Wool Co.		M Abrams	10
A G Moulton	3	D Simon	12
At Watertown.		Geo Cheney	4
Wood & Moore	21	16 O H Forbush	5
Nims & Holbrook	25	3 T J Moroney	6
		W Mills	16
		J O'Brien	3
		D W Clark	5
		A M Baggs	10
		A Wheeler	7
Vermont. At Watertown.		**Western. At Brighton.**	
N H Woodward	4	Swift & Co	916
Fred Savage	10	Morris Beef Co	631
E G Piper	7	S & Haley	96
R E French	12	S S Learnard	64
G W Hall	3	W Macken	40
At N E D M & Wool Co.		J J Kelley	20
W A Ricker	35	Jews	20
B F Ricker	2	M Goldberg	18
Goodrich & Rowell	4	**At N E D M & Wool Co.**	
At Brighton.		N E D M & Wool Co	6000
J S Henry	15	C Coughlin	200
		At Watertown.	
		J A Hathaway	672

Export Traffic.

The English market on States cattle has held a steady position during the past week. Shipments are not heavy; but sufficient to meet all requirements. The range on cattle was 11@12c, d. w., and on sheep 13@14c, d. w. The number shipped for the week was 2393 head for Liverpool, London and Glasgow. The cattle shipped were all from the West.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Sylvania, for Liverpool, 647 cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 200 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer Winifredian, for Liverpool, 448 cattle by Swift & Co.; 299 do. by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Lancastrian, for London, 250 cattle by Swift & Co.; 249 do. by Morris Beef Company; 100 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Corean, for Glasgow, 200 cattle by C. Coughlin.

Horse Business.

Demand was not extensive for horses, and the supply is not heavy. Heavy drafters are in light request. There is some call for horses to take back in the country for summer use. Good horses cost strong prices, but range easier by $5@10 a head on the slim sort. At Cavanaugh Bros.' sale stable the requirements were light at steady prices. At Welch & Hall Co.'s were 3 cars on sale, besides some nearby horses. Prices generally sustained, and all descriptions on sale of 1100@1600 lbs, selling at $125@250. At L. H. Brockway's was a closing out sale this week with fair disposals during the past week. Sales at Russell & Drew's from $155@350. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s were 5 cars, mostly sold. Prices off from $5@10; moderate demand; sales from $100@250. At Moses Colman & Son's were sold at auction 50 head from $50@150, at private sales; they sold at from $250@300; ponies from $175@200.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—Stock was unloaded early and weighed at Brighton. The market on beef cattle was weak at last week's decline. Dealers were not so anxious to ship in cattle for beef as three weeks ago. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows, 1790 lbs, at 3¼c, $1 off; 1 cow, 910 lbs, at 2½c, $1 off; 1 cow, 750 lbs, at 2½c; 3 bologna, 700 lbs, at $1.65; 1 cow, 1030 lbs, at $3.85. R. Connors sold 12 cows, weighing from 800@1000 lbs, at 2½@3½c.

Milch Cows and Springers.

Not an extensive demand, still the disposals were fair where good cows were concerned; sales largely from $30@60.

Fat Hogs.

Sales were within the range of last week. Western hogs sold at 5¾@5¾c; local, 6¼@6½c, d. w.

Sheep Houses.

The market ruled easier on both sheep and on lambs, particularly on Western stock. Spring lambs 40@75c lower. Sheep brought nearly as much as a week ago. The range on sheep was $2.50@5.40 ℔ 100 lbs. Lambs, $5@6.90 ℔ 100 lbs. Sales indicate the above change.

Veal Calves.

The trade is all right and prices well sustained. Butchers had to give last week's prices, and dealers could hold those prices easily. Some mixed lots sold at 5¾@6c, and selected lots 6¼@6½c. Nims & Holbrook sold 30 calves, 135 lbs, at 5½c, J. S. Henry, 100 calves, 145 lbs, at 6c.

Live Poultry.

Arrivals 50,080 lbs at prices. Fowl, 13¼@14c. roosters, 8@9c; broilers, 24@27c.

Droves of Veal Calves.

Maine—J. M. Philbrook, 110; Robinson & Gould, 50; Farmington Live Stock Company, 200; M. D. Holt, 65; F. L. Libby, 40; C. E. Hanson, 120; M. D. Stockman, 5; Jones & Chadbourne, 3; Shirley & Co., 60; George Weston, 17; Goodrich & Brown, 30.

New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 20; A. F. Jones, 69; E. F. Adden, 57; A. G. Moulton, 130; T. Shaw, 35; George Heath, 118; Wood & Moore, 100; Nims & Holbrook, 70.

Vermont—N. H. Woodward, 60; Fred Savage, 75; E. G. Piper, 6; R. E. French, 60; B. H. Combs, 150; W. A. Ricker, 303; B. F. Ricker, 101; Ira Ricker, 49; Goodrich & Rowell, 67; J. S. Henry, 57.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 109; O. H. Forbush, 7; R. Connors, 20; H. A. Gilmore, 25; scattering, 115, L. Stetson, 33; D. Simon, 6; George Cheney, 19; T. J. Moroney, 26; W. Mills, 19; J. O'Brien, 25; A. M. Baggs, 9; A. Wheeler, 2.

New York—J. J. Kelley, 100.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 2268 cattle, 21 sheep, 32,968 hogs, 1229 calves, 200 horses. From West, 1865 cattle, 22,000 hogs, 200 horses. Maine, 154 cattle, 21 sheep, 94 hogs, 700 calves. New Hampshire, 20 cattle, 20 calves. Vermont, 15 cattle, 3 hogs, 57 calves. Massachusetts, 209 cattle, 67 hogs, 362 calves. New York, 21 cattle, 100 hogs, 169 calves.

Tuesday—Sales indicate a weak market on beef cattle, noticed more particularly in cows, heifers and bulls, being ½c lower than a week ago. Butchers were buying lightly, knowing that they can have sent from Buffalo all they require at easier rates. T. J. Moroney sold 6 cows, 1000 lbs, at 3c. W. Mills sold 3 cows, 900 lbs, at 3c; 3 of 2250 lbs, at 2½c; 1 cow, 700 lbs, at 1½c. J. O'Brien sold 3 cows, 2¼@2½c. H. A. Gilmore sold 10 cows, 900@1400 lbs, at 2¼@3½c. A. Wheeler sold 2 cows, 800 lbs, at 2½c. A. G. Foss, 3 cows, 3400 lbs, 2½c; 1 bow, 900 lbs, at 2½c.

Milch Cows and Springers.

Speculators are not force in buying of Tuesday for Wednesday's sale, as has been noticed some weeks. The trade seems a little weak, with a great chance for improvement. Choice cows, $60@65@70; extra cows, $50@55; common sell at $25@35. F. L. Libby sold 3 choice cows, $60@65; 3 cows, $40@45. J. S. Henry sold cows from $35@60, mostly $40@50.

Veal Calves.

Demand fair to good, and prices well sustained. Shirley & Co. sold 60 calves, 145 lbs, at 6c. A. C. Foss sold 21 calves, 135 lbs, at 6½c. J. O'Brien, 25 calves, 5¼@5½c. J. S. Henry, 70 calves, 140 lbs, at 6c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—The market for beef cattle shows no improvement from yesterday's rates, and it was well that the arrivals today were light. Milch cows were somewhat slow of sale, with not over 200 head on the market. C. E. Hanson sold 15 cows from [illegible]. M. D. Stockman sold 2 cows, $37.50 each; 1 choice cow, $65; 1 at $45; 1 at $60. M. D. Holt sold 18 cows, $35@50. Goodrich & Brown sold 4 choice cows, $60. R. Connors, 20 cows, $40@55. J. S. Henry, 3 choice cows, $55; 2 at $50; 10 cows, $35@45. F. L. Libby, 13 hogs, 2720 lbs, at $5.70; 30 calves, 4100 lbs, at 6½c; 1 drinker, 200 lbs, at 5c; milch cows, $35@60.

Stove Pigs.

Slow sale at $3@7 a head.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Poultry, Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern—	
Fowls, choice	18@
" common to good	13@14
Green ducks, ℔ lb	16@
Nearby broilers—	
Choice, 3 to 3½ lbs to pair, ℔ lb	28@30
Squab broilers, 1 lb each, ℔ pair	40@50
Pigeons, choice, ℔ doz	1 00@1 50
" com to good	75@1 00
Squabs, ℔ doz	3 00@5 00
Western ice-packed—	
Turkeys, common to good	17@18
Fowls, choice, large, ℔ lb	13@
Fowls, medium	12@13
Old cocks, ℔ lb	10@
Pigeons, choice, stall fed, ℔ doz	1 75@1 90
Pigeons, shot, ℔ doz	1 25@1 50
Pigeons, common, ℔ doz	1 00@1 25
Western Frozen—	
Turkeys, No. 1, ℔ lb	20@21
Turkeys, No. 2	16@17
Chickens, ch. soft roasting	16@
Chickens, average roasting	14@15
Broilers, 1½@2 lbs	28@30
Broilers, over 2 lbs	17@18
Fowls, choice	13½@
Fowls, com. to good	12@13
Ducks	14@16

Live Poultry.

Fowls, ℔ lb	12½@
Roosters, ℔ lb	8@
Spring chickens, 2 lbs, ℔ lb	22@25

Butter.

NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20 30, 50 lb. tubs only.

Creamery, extra—	
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes	21@
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes	21@
Northern N. Y., large tubs	21@
Western, large ash tubs	21@
Western, asst. spruce tubs	21½@
Creamery, northern firsts	20@21
Creamery, western firsts	19½@20½
Creamery, seconds	17@18
Creamery, eastern	17@21
Dairy, Vt. extra	20@
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts	18@19
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds	16@17
Renovated	16@17
Imitation creamery	16@
Ladle, firsts	17@
Packing stock	16@
Boxes—	
Extra northern creamery	22@
Firsts, northern creamery	20@21
Extra dairy	20@21
Dairy, first	18@19
Common to good	16@17
Trunk butter in ½ or ¼-lb prints	
Extra northern creamery	22@
Firsts, northern creamery	20@21
Extra northern dairy	20@21
Dairy first	18@19
Common to good	16@17

Cheese.

New.	
N. Y. twins, fancy, ℔ lb	9½@
N. Y. twins, fair to good	9@
Vt. twins, fancy	9@9½
Vt. twins, fair to good	8@9

Eggs.

Fancy henery	21@22
Me., Vt. and N. H. extras	19@20
Me., Vt. and N. H., fair to good	17@18
Ind. and Ill. fresh laid	16@
Western, fair to good, ℔ doz	14@15
Kentucky, fresh	15@
Western dirties	10@13

Potatoes

New Potatoes—	
Aroostook, Green Mountain, ℔ bu	38@40
do. Hebrons, ℔ bu	35@
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	4 50@

Fruits.

Apples—	
Baldwins, good to choice, ℔ bbl	1 75@2 00
Baldwins, No. 2, ℔ bbl	1 50@1 75
Baldwins, fair to good	1 75@2 00
Spies, ℔ bbl	2 00@4 00
Ben Davis, ℔ bbl	1 75@2 25
Russets, No. 1	2 25@3 00
Russets, No. 2	1 50@2 00
Blackberries—	
North Carolina, ℔ qt	7@10
Blueberries—	
North Carolina, ℔ qt	10@12
Strawberries—	
Jersey, fancy large ℔ qt	11@12
Jersey, average	9@
Dighton, ℔ qt	8@10
Connecticut, ℔ qt	10@12
Hudson River	8@12
Cherries—	
Hudson River, red, ℔ 8-lb bakt	40@50
Gooseberries—	
Green, ℔ qt	6@
Raspberries—	
Md. and Del., ℔ pint	8@12
Peaches—	
Georgia, ℔ carrier	1 50@2 00
No. Carolina, ℔ carrier	1 25@2 00
Plums—	
Georgia, ℔ carrier	1 75@2 00
Muskmelons—	
Florida, selected 45s, ℔ crate	1 25@1 50
Florida, common to good, ℔ crate	50@1 00
Watermelons ℔ 100—	
Florida large	20 00@25 00

Green Vegetables.

Asparagus, native, ℔ 3 doz	3 00@4 00
Beets, native, ℔ doz	30@
" Southern, ℔ 100 bunches	1 50@2 00
Beet greens, native, ℔ bu	15@
Carrots, ℔ bu	75@
" Southern, ℔ 100	2 00@
Cabbages, So., ℔ bbl	25@50
Cucumbers, hothouse, ℔ doz	2 00@
" Southern, ℔ bskt	1 00@
Cress, native, ℔ doz	35@
Chives, ℔ doz	1 00@
Egg Plant, So., ℔ case	2 00@2 50
Horseradish, ℔ lb	10@
Lettuce, native, ℔ doz	30@
Leeks, ℔ doz	1 00@
Mushrooms, ℔ lb	50@
Mint, ℔ doz	60@
Parsley, ℔ bu	1 00@
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	1 00@1 50
Peppers, Southern, per carrier	1 25@1 75
Peas, native, ℔ bu	1 00@1 50
Radishes, native, per doz	15@
Rhubarb, native, ℔ lb	4@
String beans, So., ℔ bskt	50@1 75
Tomatoes, hothouse, ℔ lb	10@
Tomatoes, Fla., ℔ carrier	1 00@1 50
Turnips, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 75@
" native, ℔ doz	35@

Dried Apples.

Evaporated, fancy	7@9
Evaporated, choice	6½@7
Evaporated, choice W. A.	7@7½
Sun-dried, fine to choice	5@6

Hides and Pelts.

Steers and cows, all weights	7@8½
Hides, cows, light green salted	10@11
" " dry flint	12@13
" bull, in part	11@12
Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs each	1 10@1 40
" over weights, each	2 10@2 50
Deacon and dairy skins	70@90

Beans.

Pea, choice	1 90@1 95
Pea, extra good	1 85@1 90
Pea, seconds	1 80@1 85
Pea, factory	1 80@1 85
Medium, choice hand-picked	1 80@1 85
Medium, screened	1 60@1 65
Yellow eyes, extra	2 00@2 05
Yellow eyes, seconds	1 90@1 95
Red Kidney	1 90@1 95

Hay and Straw.

Hay, choice, ℔ ton	16 00@17 00
" No 1, ℔ ton	15 00@16 00
" No 2, ℔ "	13 00@14 00
" No 3, ℔ "	12 00@13 00
" fine choice	11 00@12 00
" clover, mixed ℔ ton	11 00@12 00
" clover, ℔ ton	11 00@12 00
" swale, ℔ ton	9 00@10 00
Straw, rye	12 00@13 00
Straw, oat, ℔ ton	10 00@11 00
Straw, mixed	11 00@12 00

AYRSHIRES FROM HERD OF BUTTERNUT GLEN STOCK FARM.

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is steady.

Spring patents, $5 10@5 40.

Winter patents, $5 25@5 50.

Winter, clear and straight, $4 60@4 85.

Corn Meal.—$1 24@1 28 ℔ bag, and $4 40 ℔ bbl; granulated, $3 10@3 20 ℔ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at $3 [illegible] ℔ bbl.

Oat Meal.—Quiet at $3 [illegible] ℔ bbl., for rolled and $4 40@4 75 for cut and ground.

Rye Flour.—The market is firm at $4 [illegible] @4 60 ℔ bbl.

Corn.—Supply moderate.

No. 2, yellow, 62c.

No. 3, yellow, 62c.

Oats.—Supply ample, prices steady.

No. 1 clipped white, 41c.

No. 2 clipped white, 40½c.

No. 3 clipped white, 40c.

Fancy oats, 41@42c.

Millfeed.—Market firm.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, $19 [illegible] ton.

Winter wheat middlings, sacks, $19 [illegible].

Spring wheat bran, sacks, $19 50@20 [illegible].

Mixed feed, $19 [illegible].

Cottonseed meal, $28 [illegible].

Linseed meal, $29 [illegible].

Rye.—No. 2, 80@81c ℔ bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan	25@
" " " Ohio	26@27
" " ¼-blood Mich or New Eng	31@32
" " ⅜-blood Mich or New Eng	32@33
" " ½-blood Ohio	32@33
" " ½-blood "	31@32
Delaine, Mich. or New England	32@
Ohio X and XX	34@35
Pulled wools, scoured	42@50
American mohair	32@35

RIPENING VINEGAR.—R. C., Niagara County, N. Y.: As regards vinegar making with respect to legal standards, Prof. L. L. Van Slyke believes that there should be no difficulty in making cider vinegar containing the required 4.5 per cent. of acetic acid in eighteen to twenty-four months. If very rapid fermentation is desired the period of fermentation may be further shortened by adding yeast to the juice in the proportion of one cake of compressed yeast to five gallons of juice. In respect to the requirement of two per cent. of cider vinegar solids, something depends upon the method of determining solids, since there is as yet no recognized official method.

FRUITLESS PLUM TREE.—G. H. D., Hartford County, Ct.: Pomologist M. B. Waite states that from experiments carried on recently in his plum orchard Japanese plums are practically self sterile and require cross pollination to insure fruitfulness. Not only the ordinarily common Japanese varieties, such as Abundance, Burbank, Red June, Chabboux, Agen, etc., are decidedly self sterile to their own pollen, but the related variety, the Wickson, a hybrid between the Japanese and Prunus simonii. The Japanese varieties are extremely fertile when cross pollenated with other varieties of their own group or with the native plums and probably most other plums. With these plums, however, as with other fruits, self sterility obtains only in a relative degree. Under extremely favorable circumstances, with all conditions just right, doubtless they might be able to set a considerable number of fruits without cross pollenization. The only safe way, however, in planting out plums is to assume self sterility and to plant not more than from three to five rows of one variety in a solid block, placing the varieties which bloom approximately at the same time alongside each other.

EGG BUYERS.—E. K. C., East Jefferson, Me.: The following are Boston wholesale dealers in eggs, all either personally known to us or members of the National League of Commission Merchants in good standing. We give them about in alphabetical order and do not know that there is any preference: F. H. Bowles & Co., 113 South Market street; Bennett, Sand & Co., 10 North Market street; Chapin & Adams, 124 State street; S. L. Burr & Co., 44 Commercial street; Amos Keyes & Co., 32 Blackstone street; A. & O. W. Mead & Co., 32 North Market street; W. E. Rudd, Son & Co., North street.

RESEEDING THE PASTURE.

For a permanent pasture timothy, redtop, orchard grass and white clover are generally used, as these grasses seem to hold out as well as any. Other kinds may be added, if preferred, but the three mentioned should never be omitted. The fall or early spring is an excellent time for reseeding the pastures, but in so doing the farmer should use clean seed, sow it plentifully and scratch it in if possible. One of the best plans to assist a pasture is to sow white clover seed on the bare places, as it will make growth where some seeds will fail.

THE MOSQUITO NUISANCE.

The Board of Health of Lawrence, L. I., has undertaken the problem of destroying the mosquitoes in the vicinity of the town. The destruction of fresh-water mosquitoes was found to be very simple, while much more trouble was experienced in fighting the salt-water mosquito. The use of oil or drainage of pools was found to be quite efficient in destroying the fresh-water mosquitoes. The observations made in Lawrence indicate that the mosquitoes may deposit eggs not in water, but on mud at the roots of grasses. Another important fact was determined, viz., that this mosquito does not breed in places where the daily tides enter freely. Two plans were followed in fighting these mosquitoes, the use of petroleum on breeding pools, and ditches. The petroleum method was found to be too expensive, although quite effective. During the season about six miles of shore line were treated by the ditching method. During the season of this work about twenty miles of ditches were made at a cost of about $1700.

FOOD AND QUALITY OF MILK.

Recent evidence collected by F. W. Woll of the Wisconsin Station, goes to show that the feed of the dairy cow influences the quality of the milk produced to this extent, that the cow will yield a maximum flow of milk of the highest fat content which she is capable of producing, on rations relatively rich in nitrogenous substances. The productive capacity of the cow, the prices of foodstuffs and of the milk produced are the main factors that will determine how highly nitrogenous rations can be fed to advantage. Under ordinary conditions in the Northern States, it will not, as a rule, be thought advantageous to feed rations containing over two pounds of digestible protein a day, and of a productive milking cow weighing 1,000 lbs., to those of average dairy capacity.

SUCCULENT FODDERS AT SUMMERTIME.

The agricultural building at the Lewis and Clark exposition, Portland, Ore., is the largest and one of the handsomest structures on the ground. It is centrally located in Guarantee, and is situated on the east side of Columbia court, the main place of the exposition. The structure cost $75,000.

PLANS FOR WHOOP-POWER.

The electric boat results thus far appear promising, showing the practicability of using the electric motor on boats, great speed can be obtained with a very small battery consisting of lead plates, sponge, sulphuric acid, and dilute water. At some period of the future, this power may be utilized. At the time when this should be practically true, now milk, for which after a short time skimmed milk may be gradually substituted. Later a little meal and boiled potatoes may be added to the milk and given twice or three times daily. At the age of eight weeks the young pigs may be weaned. After weaning they should be provided with food in a sloppy condition, and provision should also be made for allowing them a good deal of exercise.

LARGE FOREST RESERVE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1898 the State of Pennsylvania was not known to own any forest land. Since that time cut-over areas have been reserved to be devoted to forestry purposes to the amount of five hundred thousand acres, and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of about two hundred thousand acres more, making the present prospective forest reservation of the state about seven hundred thousand acres. Through the system devised it has been possible to control the forest fires on the State holdings better than ever before. Nurseries of white pine and black walnut have been established and extensive plantings are expected in the near future.

Apples in the Northern States.

Further reports of the apple situation in New York State confirm the impression that the yield of Baldwins will be generally much less than last year. As Baldwins are a leading variety in most of that section, the general crop is sure to be reduced. The reports now coming in judge mainly from the bloom and early set, but the cold weather of the present season is likely to cause a considerable drop, and present estimates may be reduced greatly later in the season. At present there are many reports which state an average of all varieties of fifty to seventy-five per cent. of last year's crop. Where Baldwins are the leading variety the percentage is nearest the lower one given. All other fruits seem to be promising a large yield. Quince, however, are still suffering from the severe winter of two years ago, and it will be several years before the trees begin to recover and are reinforced by new plantings sufficient to bring up the previous yield.

In Maine the prospects for the apple yield are considered bright, although there is some complaint of trees dying as the result of winterkill, and many trees failing to blossom. It is evident that the orchards which bore heavily last year will produce a lighter crop. These conditions prevail largely in northern New England, according to reports from Vermont and New Hampshire. Southern New England, especially Rhode Island and Connecticut, which last year had a much lighter crop than northern New England, has indications of a considerably better crop for this year. Probably the yield will be fifty per cent. in excess of last year's crop, unless further happenings injure the growing fruit.

Fruit More Varied and Plenty.

The demand for apples is light, but prices hold fairly steady. The season is ending up quite well for the storage men. There are still a few apples coming in from cellar storage. Some put away in boxes with each fruit wrapped in paper are now coming to market in splendid condition, crisp, sound and firm.

Nearby, strawberries are quite plenty, some of the fancy ones bringing as high as 20 to 40 cents. These are chiefly Marshalls. The ordinary run do not bring over 10 to 12 cents. Cherries are in limited supply, and indications are that plenty will be at hand later in the season both from New York State and various parts of New England.

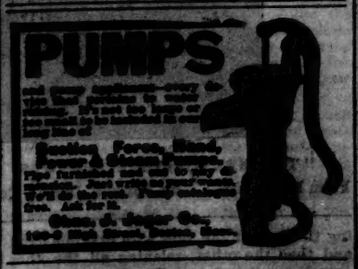
NEW SERVICE TO LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Through Sleeper from Bangor via Boston & Maine R. R. and D. & H. R. R.

Commencing June 26, the Boston & Maine Railroad will run a sleeping car to Lake Placid, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on train No. 3, leaving Boston at 4.30 P. M. via the Fitchburg Division, arriving at Lake Placid 7.45 A. M. the following day. This is the shortest and most direct route to Lake Placid, traversing through the beautiful Hoosac Mountains and Deerfield Valley to Troy, N. Y., thence north via the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Returning the sleeper will run via Mechanicville on 7.45 P. M. train from Lake Placid, leaving Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, arriving in Boston at 9.30 A. M. the following day.

Discontinuance of Ferry.

The Whitehall Terminal properties having been acquired by the City of New York, the Whitehall or South Ferry of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, horse-boats plying between the Jersey City Station and the foot of Whitehall street, New York, will be discontinued with the close of business June 24, 1905.



Goulds Revolving Sprinkler

Comfortable, Strong, Durable and Cleanly

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

Fifty Cents to Patrons if not satisfactory.

THE WAGGON STAMPING CO.,

Dept. 24, Cuba, N. Y.

BREED TO A CHAMPION

STAR POINTER 1:59¼

World's Race Record 1:59 1-4

Also holders World's Record three distinct heats in a race, 2.08¼, 2.08¼ and 2.08¼, sire of Morning Star 2.08¼, Joe Pointer 2.08¼, Sidney Pointer 2.08¼, Bobby Pointer 2.08¼ and eight others in 2.10, service fee $100.

Willow Guy

Bay stallion by Guy Wilkes 2.15¾; dam Lou 2.18¼ by Sidney 2.19¾; grandam Venus, dam of Adonis 2.11¼, Quince 2.12 and Sidney Dillon, sire of Lou Dillon 1.58¾, Billy Direct 2.01¾ and Sidney Dillon Gold. Will serve a few at $20.

Two Splendid Stallions Forsale. W. B. Wilson, Manager. Write for pamphlet. Hopkinton, Ia.

The Peerless

UNION SUITS

FOR MEN

MADE IN

All Qualities and Weights

FOR SALE BY

JORDAN MARSH CO. SAM A. BECKHARD & CO.
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AND ALL LEADING DEALERS

PEERLESS UNION UNDERWEAR CO

MANUFACTURERS

MATTAPAN, MASS.

New Station and Ferry.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will open June 26, 1905, a new ferry with terminal facilities at foot of West Twenty-third street (N. R.) New York, in the heart of the shopping, hotel and theatre district—connection being made with all trains. The station is modern and complete in every detail, with commodious waiting and retiring rooms, and the most perfect ticket and baggage facilities. For the accommodation of patrons an electric cab and carriage service will be operated at popular rates, the cab stand being located immediately at right of exit from boat on the ground floor of station.

NO COMBINES OR TRUSTS IN CUTAWAYS

CLARK'S REVERSIBLE BUSH and DOG PLOW

Cuts a track 5 ft. wide. 1 ft. deep. Will plow a new-cut forest.

Send for circulars.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., Higganum, Conn., U. S. A.

AYRSHIRE YEAR BOOK

1905.

Sent free on application to the Secretary.

C. M. WINSLOW, Brandon, Vt.

FARMERS' WANTS

ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

THE only sure cure for Gapes in chicks, Rigler's Gape Cure prevents as well as cures. Get it and save your chicks. 25 cents. Booklet free.—LEWIS S. RIGLER, Frankford, Pa.

PEACH TREES—No. 1 at 5 cents, medium size at 3½ cents and No. 2 at 1½ cents each. Trees kept dormant until after May 15. Circular free. E. S. JOHNSTON, Box ——, Stockley, Del.

PICTURES for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred and amount you desire to spend. We can select, frame correctly in latest style and ship direct from Photograph, water-colors. Prints all prices; $3.00 and upward. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 66 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

WEDDING announcements and invitations, correct in style. Best quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 66 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages to all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 124 W. 14th Street, New York City.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE—Sired by Imp. Scotch Mist 157808. D. M. BEAM, Somerset, O.

BERKSHIRES—Combination's Best 32801—First in 3 classes and champion at Iowa International Live Stock Exposition—four yearlings and four spring boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND, Woodside Farm, Springfield, Ill.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM, Berkshires—A few very choice bred gilts and boars old enough for service for sale yet. These will be priced to sell as the most up to date room for litters now coming. J. M. HODSON, Manager, Montpelier, O.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first-class dairyman and buttermaker, one that can take full charge of sixty-five cow dairy, who can give perfect satisfaction to customers and owner. Address D. J. McDONALD, Aurora, Ill.

A GOOD CHEESE FACTORY or creamery for sale at Edmond, Okla., 15 miles from Oklahoma City; capacity 200 lbs. of milk daily. For particulars write S. P. WEISER, Lock Box 60, Edmond, Okla.

REGISTERED CATTLE WANTED—Will exchange good Iowa and Illinois farm. BOX 61, Independence, Ia.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Have a few choice cockerels for sale; also eggs. Also for M. MRS. HIRAM MOWELL, R. No. 1, Winona, Minn.

BERKSHIRES—First premium herd boars, from one to two years old. No fancy prices asked. S. J. WHITMORE, Horton, Mich.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—The largest herd of the popular breed in America. Over 400 sows to select from. During the past four years we have shown at the largest fairs in Canada. Out of 16 first prizes given our herd won 14, all silver medals and food prizes. There is no breed of hogs in existence that can make better bacon and can raise more pigs at a litter. If you want to make money in the hog business try the Large English Yorkshire. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

YORKSHIRES—Sired by S. H. Celotex Rejuvenator, grand champion at St. Louis Exposition. D. KILBER, Elkhart, Ind.

FULL-BLOODED COACH HORSES—Imported from Germany. Stallions and Mares. Address DR. BERG & BRODSIUS, Dike, Ia.

EGGS—$1 per 15, $5 per 100. Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas, kept on separate farm. MD M. LASATER, Morris City, Ill.

PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns. Best layers and best stock. Eggs, $1, $2; $7, $10; $15, $20. A. KLEIN, R. 38, Oconomowoc, Wis.

TWO Young Shoat Percheron Stallions for sale. Reasonable quality and price will sell immediately. Address ED HALLER, Troy, Wis.

A FEW Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls for sale. Carefully selected for quality. I will price him so he will sell. F. A. MAYLE, Pana, Ill.

CHICKS—Light Brahma, Eggs for hatching, $1 for 15, $3 per 100. W. F. BURNELL, Route 2, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—Men to work on farm; 2 male cows furnished, comfortable cottage, located mile and half from Boston; 10 cents per hour. Apply J. W. BRITTAIN, Dedham, Mass., or write owner of profits.

FOR SALE—Best Yorkshire Boar, Scotch, Oct. Also Scotch Shorthorn Bull; also White Wyandotte Eggs, $1 per 15. Also Boys' Bicycle. Glenwood, Ill.

[illegible] Sire Boys, Ill.

Cary M. Jones,

Auctioneer, Davenport, Ia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of JOHN P. CARD, late of Eliot, in the County of York and State of Maine, deceased, testate, and has taken up

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

CROCHETED TUMBLER DOILY.

(Pineapple Design.)

Spool thread, fine steel crochet hook. Chain 10 and join round.

1st round—Chain 3, 23 treble in ring, join. Join and round evenly.

2d round—Chain 3, 1 treble, (*) 2 chain, 2 treble, 2 chain, repeat from (*) until you have 12 open spaces.

3d round—Make a shell of 3 treble, 2 chain, 3 treble under each 2 chain of last row.

4th round—Two treble, 2 chain, 2 treble into first shell, chain 4, 3 long treble in next shell, 4 chain, repeat to end of row.

5th round—Shell in shell, 3 chain, 1 double in first long treble, 2 chain, 1 double between first and second long treble, repeat until you have 9 double separated by 2 chain, 3 chain, shell in shell, repeat. This begins one pineapple. As they are all alike we will describe only one to save space.

6th round—Shell in shell, 4 chain, 1 double under each 2 chain of last row, separated by 2 chain, 4 chain, shell in shell, repeat.

7th round—Same as sixth.

8th round—Shell of 2 treble, 2 chain, 2 treble, 2 chain, 2 treble in shell of last row, 4 chain, 1 double under each 2 chain of last row separated by 2 chain, 4 chain, double shell in shell. Each pineapple is finished separately from this row. In order that the tip ends of the pineapples may be right side out, break your thread and begin this first one, and each succeeding one, on the right side of work, which will bring the last row all right.

9th round—Two treble, 2 chain, 2 treble under second 2 chain of double shell, chain 4, (*) 1 double in each 2 chain, separated by 2 chain, 4 chain, shell in shell, 3 chain, turn (*).

10th round—Shell in shell, chain 4, same as 9th row from (*) to (*).

11th round—Like tenth.

12th round—Like tenth.

13th round—Shell in shell, 4 chain, 1 double in 2 chain, 4 chain, shell in shell, 3 chain, turn.

14th round—Shell in shell, shell in shell, turn and work with slip stitches into the space between 2 chain, chain 4, 6 long treble in space. Break thread, fasten.

EVA M. NILES.

Strawberries in the Cheeks.

"What is the use of going to the drug store for your cosmetics?" asked a woman whose complexion is just the right shade of pink, "I believe in gathering your lotions as you go along.

"I am picking mine now in the open field—or at least do when I am near a field. When I am not I pick them at the fruit stand.

"When I am shopping for the table I buy a few extra for my own personal use. These extras include the tart spring foods which make excellent beauty preservatives.

"The strawberry is about the best cosmetic I know. It was a French beauty who told me five years ago that she considered it by far the most perfect thing that was ever applied to the complexion.

"The idea is to take strawberry juice and use it on the face in such a way as to clear the complexion of its imperfections and impart to it the right tint and tone. It is nature's own tint, but you do not often see it in the man-made town.

"Strawberries with sugar, if they agree with you, are good for the complexion taken internally. But strawberries and cream should be avoided by most persons.

"If I want to get the full benefit from a quart of strawberries used externally, I take the berries and put them on the stove covered with a pint of water. I let them simmer fifteen minutes and then I put them through a sieve.

"I then wash my face in this juice. If there are freckles and yellow spots, and if I have a generally tanned appearance, I let the strawberry juice remain on my face long enough to get perfectly dry.

"I then wash it off with hot water and borax. The result is a skin that is so pink and pretty that even my own mother accuses me of painting my face.

"It was in Dresden, two years ago, that I ran across a beauty of Vienna. She was creating a sensation, and when I had the good fortune to meet her she was holding court in a corner of an old veranda.

"Her gown was strawberry pink and so were her cheeks. Her complexion she owed to strawberries, she frankly admitted.

"The next morning she told me how she owed her beauty to the natural acids of fruit and flowers.

"'I even,' said she, 'go into the nut kingdom and obtain oils from walnuts, cocoa-nuts and beechnuts. Many of these I import when I cannot obtain them in my own country.'

"Here are some of her recipes just as she gave them to me:

"For a face wash, take one quart of ripe strawberries and extract all the juice. Put on the stove and add an equal amount of pure water.

"To this add one tablespoonful of powdered borax. Let it heat thoroughly, take off and cool. Use clear upon the face and hands every morning. Do not go out for an hour after using.

"When there are spots on the face take a ripe berry and cut it in two; rub it on the spots and let the juice dry. Wash off with very hot water and apply some strawberry cream.

"To make strawberry cream, take two ounces of almond oil and put into it the ripe berries. Let it simmer, strain, cool and pour off any water that may still be on them. Now add a lump of mutton tallow twice as big as a walnut, beat until cold, and use on the face for sunburn and windburn.

"For a strawberry lotion, take an ounce of rosewater and two berries and heat in a double boiler. Thicken with white wax, using a lump about the size of a walnut, and scent with half a dozen drops of oil of geranium.

"In straining be sure to get out all the strawberry seeds and also see that the cream is beaten smooth before you put it away to cool. A little egg beater is of great assistance in making lotions and creams of all kinds.

"The juice of the strawberry, the water of the cucumber, the acid which can be extracted from lettuce and the red juice of the beet are all good as beauty specifics.

"Of course, a little judgment must be used along with strawberry juice. The blonde whose complexion is so white that it is silver, and the red-haired girl whose skin is so pale that she looks green, should both use moderation in liberal doses.

"A very fair blonde might stain her face beyond repair with fruit acids, and the girl whose skin is already a peaches and cream tint might, if she were to apply clear strawberry juice, make her skin strawberry color instead of a healthy red. Be careful of your skin and experiment before rushing in.

"The Southern belles who live beneath the sun have little ways of keeping the skin nice which are unknown in the North. Twenty-five years ago the women of the South were actually compelled by feminine etiquette to show a skin as white as milk, and the red-cheeked girl was vulgar and unclassed. The fashionable girl was quite pallid.

"To keep the skin white there are various homemade cosmetics which would be as effective today as they were then. None is very expensive.

"To bleach the spring skin, which is always worse than the summer skin, go to market and get a big head of lettuce. Separate its leaves and put them in a chafing dish and cover with a pint of water. Let it come not quite to a boil.

"Put through a strainer and let cool. Now add ten drops of the compound tincture of benzoin and a teaspoonful of powdered borax. Shake and keep for daily use on the skin. When the bottle is not doing service let it rest upon its neck. Or take the juice and add one-fourth the quantity of spirits of cologne.

"Cucumbers are used in so many ways as aids to the complexion that the windblown girl need be at no loss for something to heal her skin. A quick and good way to use a cucumber is to cut it lengthwise in slices.

"Lay the slices on your face, bind them in place and let the juice dry. Then wash your face with very hot water. You will find that one layer of tan has been removed.

"Here is a cucumber lotion which never fails the woman whose skin feels rough with eccentric spots. Take the cucumber but do not peel it, cut it in bits, cover with a pint of water and let it simmer for fifteen minutes.

"Strain, make milky with benzoin and add an equal quanty of the spirits of cologne. Soften with borax and use on the skin once a day.

"There are certain hard skins that like glycerine, and for those that can bear it here is a mixture which will not fail. Take of glycerin, almond oil and mutton tallow equal parts and heat all together in a chafing dish.

"As it is heating, slice a cucumber into it. Strain, let cool and use upon the hands and face. But it is very powerful and will upset a skin which cannot bear glycerine.

"Some beauties make it a point to wash their faces every day during the month of June—and as long as strawberries can be obtained—in the clear juice of the berry. It takes two quarts for a facial bath and the luxury is an expensive one, but its reward is considerable.

"For a whole bath they take two quarts of pounded berries and throw them, juice and all, into a tub of water. This is followed by a rinsing in clear water and bath vinegar."—N. Y. Sun.

Typhoid; An Unnecessary Evil.

The story of typhoid fever, the third of Samuel Hopkins Adams' articles on problems of public health, appears in the June McClure's. Every community can wipe the disease off its mortality lists, is Mr. Adams' interesting conclusion. It is all a matter of pure water and proper health regulations. "The average city of one hundred thousand inhabitants," says Mr. Adams, "wastes, perhaps, half a million dollars a year on the luxury of having typhoid, and probably a hundred thousand dollars more in efforts to avoid it. That amount of money properly spent would practically eradicate the disease. We have seen it done in the principal European cities; yet with the unprogressiveness in matters of public health which so strangely contrasts with the forwarding American spirit, our cities have continued to poison themselves and each other. I once heard a distinguished sanitarian say: 'Give me a few million dollars and the power to enforce the laws, and I'll make any city in the world typhoid-proof.'

"Pure water and the equipment to keep it pure was his scheme. It is so simple, so saving of grief, pain, and even of cash, that one wonders why civilization continues to permit a disease that ought to be as nearly obsolete as its distant cousin, typhus.

"All typhoid is traceable to polluted water. If, for a year, the world were to stop drinking dilute sewage, typhoid fever would vanish from our vital statistics. Nine-tenths of all infection comes direct from bad water; the other tenth would disappear if the principal cause were eliminated. Infected cities—and nearly all of our large cities are constantly infected—get the disease in one of two ways. They drink water polluted either by themselves or by others. Lake communities drink their own offscourings. Residents of river municipalities welcome to their warm and hospitable interiors the germs which come down stream to them from diseased cities or rural districts directly infected, above, and having poisoned themselves therewith, pass them on to the waiting settlements further along the current."

Preventing the Double Chin.

The throat and neck play a very important part among the good points of a pretty woman. A small head "well set" upon the shoulders adds an indefinable charm and grace to the general appearance. Through all ages poets and artists have discoursed upon the beauty of the "column of the throat," and as summer approaches mirrors are anxiously consulted, for the throat and neck should match the face in youthful freshness.

The daily bath, while it keeps the flesh firm and pink, does not prevent the formation of hollows or surface roughness, the latter the result of exposure to changes of atmosphere and clothing. Learning to breathe properly is absolutely essential to the development of the chest, giving it breadth and depth, narrowing the back and doing away with that most unsightly of all things in a woman, rounded or high shoulders.

Many women breathe as they talk, in a shallow disjointed sort of way. It is not merely important to inhale and exhale. The lungs must be filled with long, deep breaths of oxygen. Perhaps the easiest way of learning the art of breathing properly is to take some elementary lessons in singing. In that way one learns how to use the breath and sustain the voice with the least possible appearance of effort. It also develops the muscles of the throat, adding greatly to its beauty. There is one exercise which should be used every morning.

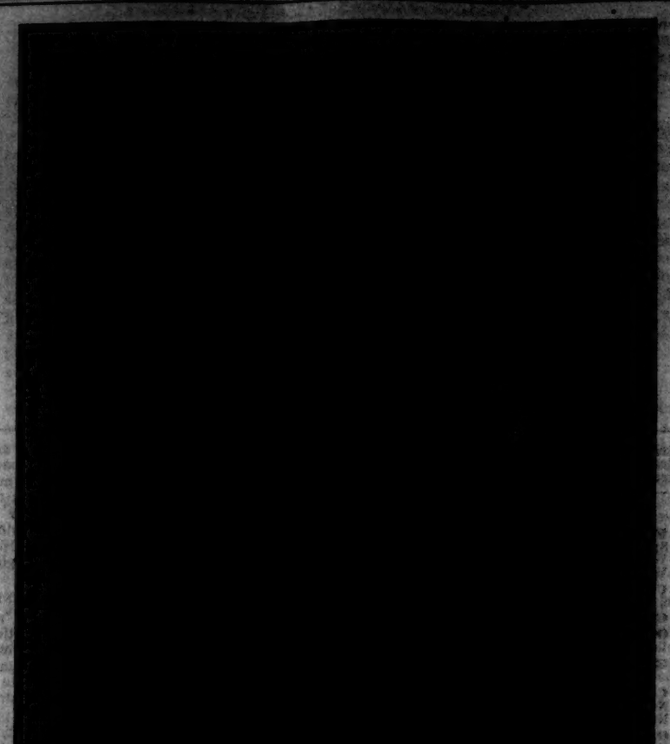
Stand quite straight, with the shoulders well back (but not stiffened), the head a little forward; then, while inhaling slowly, raise the arms gradually till the fingers touch above the head, and as the lungs are slowly emptied let the arms sink back to your sides. Another good exercise is a gentle swaying movement with the arms, carrying them above the head, and almost touching the floor at the side with first one hand and then the other, relaxing all the other muscles as it is done. These exercises will fill out the thin neck and reduce superfluous flesh on one too stout. Keeping the joints supple and the blood circulating freely does much toward preserving the youthful appearance of neck and throat.

At bedtime massage the throat and neck with cocoa butter. It should first be s'redded, or broken in pieces, and set on a saucer over a tin containing hot water until it is melted. Use it plentifully on the neck, working it well into the pores of the skin. Do not stop until it is all absorbed, for it is most nourishing. Then dip a sponge in warm water and pass it lightly all over the surface that has just been treated. If the morning bath is a cold one, bathe the throat and neck vigorously for several minutes. If the bath is warm, use cold water the last thing as described. Take some peroxide cream and apply lightly all over the neck and throat, rubbing it gently in. It keeps the skin fresh and soft and helps massage. [illegible] the skin to [illegible] in the morning, or if the skin is oily in the summer.

A double chin can easily be avoided if taken in time or later on can be much modified by massage and head exercises. In facial massage the movements should be upward and outward, those for the throat downward and backward, for this treatment is intended to preserve the shape of both. Surface rubbing is not massage, it only chafes the skin and bruises it. The palm of the hand, or the tips of the fingers, must rest firmly on the part about to be manipulated. One of the best exercises consists of elevating the chin, and turning the head gently from side to side, then every it backward and forward to stretch the muscles of the throat, finally bend the head from one side to the other until it almost touches the shoulders. If the head is always held at a good angle, a watchful eye should easily prevent the formation of a double chin. Give the head proper exercise, do not be afraid of moving it. It is impossible to hold the head rather forward, and much repose of manner and an easy standard is [illegible]

[illegible] than is usually necessary. Set visionary purposes. In private keep the muscles alive by opening and shutting the eyes, raising the eyebrows and with the fingers make some firm stroking movements just above the brows; this is stimulating and will prevent vertical lines from forming. It need hardly be said that nothing is successful unless systematic, and that if a thing is worth doing at all it must be persevered in. Many an excellent hair tonic is spoken of as "no good," simply because it was never applied properly.

Dimples! What a delicious word! A good complexion and dimples should be able to defy time and the world. A real dimple scarcely ever turns into a line, though if at a right angle with the mouth a line might lead up to the dimple. Obviously the thing to do is to keep the line from forming. The shape of the mouth or the manner of laughing is often the cause of a line. The lips alone should be used in speaking or smiling, and not the whole face, any more than the arms and shoulders should be used in walking. Massage round the dimple, never over it, and after washing loosen the skin of the face gently, always keeping the expression as mobile as possible.—New York Tribune.



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By D. G. Rossetti. Published by Little, Brown & Co.

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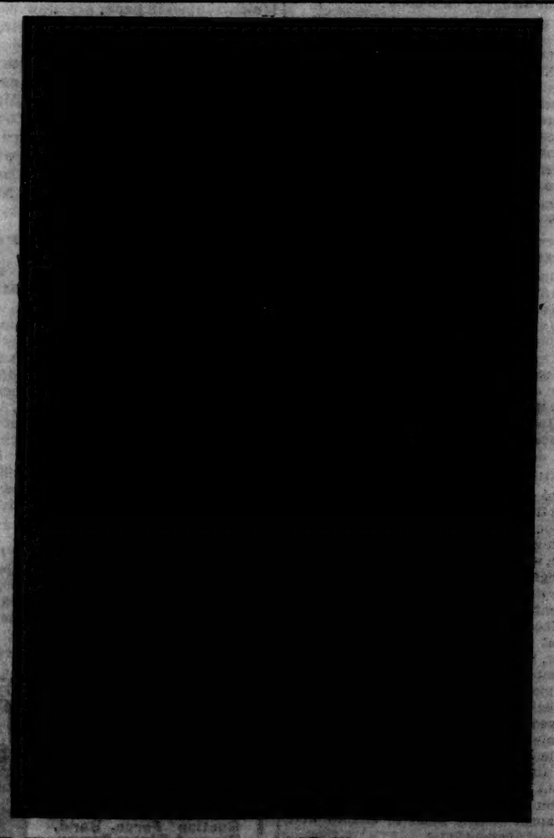
From Mrs. Pryor's "Reminiscences of Peace and War." The Macmillan Co., New York.



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FISH STORIES.

MR. BLACK.

White and I went out for trout about a week ago—
White's catch wasn't very heavy—mine was great, you know.
One I hooked—a fine two-pounder—nearly got away.
Here's a picture of the beauty, taken yesterday.
White was pretty sore, I reckon, at my streak of luck,
Said I was the luckiest fisher he had ever struck.
Guess I'll go again next week if I can spare the time;
Last week's trip was elegant—the weather was sublime.

MR. WHITE.

Black and I went out for trout about a week ago.
I was lucky from the jump; Black didn't stand a show.
Sixteen speckled beauties, sixteen! Isn't that a few?
Poor old Black, he tramped all day and only landed two.
Here's a picture of a corker; two pounds flat he weighed.
Thought that I would lose him, though; a rattling fight he made.
Black and I went out for trout about a week ago.
I was lucky from the jump; Black didn't stand a show.

THE URCHIN.

Two swell guys came out for trout about a week ago,
All deir tackle it was great, and gee! dey had the dough.
See dis paper dollar; well, dem fellers gave me two
Jes' fer givin' dem some trout I caught in Mason's slough.
One of dem was mighty fresh; he called me "little brat."
Jes' de same I got his dough, so let it go at dat.
Two swell guys came out for trout about a week ago.
All deir tackle it was great, and gee! dey had the dough. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

LONGING FOR HOME.

I pray you hear my song of a nest,
For it is not long:
You shall never light in a summer quest
The bushes among—
Shall never light on a prouder sitter,
A fairer nestful, nor ever know
A softer sound than their tender twitter,
That windlike did come and go.

I had a nestful once of my own,
Ah, happy, happy I!
Right dearly I loved them; but when they were grown
They spread out their wings to fly—
Oh, one after one they flew away
Far up to the heaven'y blue,
To the better country, the upper day,
And—I wish I were going, too.

I pray you what is the nest to me,
My empty nest?
And what is the shore where I stood to see
My boat sail down to the west?
Can I call that home where I anchor yet,
Though my good man has sailed?
Can I call that home where my nest was set,
Now all its hope hath failed?

Nay, but the port where my sailor went,
And the land where my nestling be;
There is the home where my thoughts are sent,
The only home for me. —Jean Ingelow.

A SONG FOR SUMMER.

The meadow-lark ripples out o'er the fresh stubble
A bugle note merry to herald the Sun,—
Come wander, O, wander! A truce to all trouble.
Sing Hey, nonny, nonny, the Summer's begun!

Sing Hey, nonny nonny! The scent of the haying,—
The dew of the morning,—the sweet of the year.
The hearts of us now are too blithe for the saying
Of aught but "Hey-ei-o! The Summer is here."

A-perch on the fence-post the squirrel sits sentry;
The rabbit runs skipping,—the creek sparkles by;
Small folk of the hill,—the shy woodland gentry,—
Sing, each in his way, "O the Summer and I!"

Sing, Hey, for the dawning. The meadow a-quiver
With dew-brushed green where the quail trooped past;—
The haze on the mountain,—the glint on the river,—
Sing Hey-o, the Summer! —it's Summer at last!
—Ralph E. Gibbs, in Leslie's.

THE TWOFOLD CORD.

Singly, we fight against enormous odds—
Dullness and Cowardice, and Fate, and Chance,
And the wild bowman, purblind Ignorance,
And heaven with all its lazy brood of gods;
How, then, above the congregated clods,
Can one man rise, and out of clay advance,
Alone, against the sleepless countenance
Of that huge Argus-host that never nods!
So must we fall upon the fields of life,
And bleed, and die? Nay, rather let us twain,
Marching abreast, against that army move,
Each harnessing the other for the strife—
You with my will for hemlet, and my brain
For sword, while I for buckler bear your love.
—Edmund Gosse.

SONG OF THE CHEERY MAN.

The world is old and is ill, you say?
Then lay your hand to your work and right it!
The wind blows cold in the midst of May?
Then button your coat with a laugh and fight it!

The world is sad, and the world is old?
And yet 'tis the one we're bound to live in!
The days fall sick and the tales are told?
More room for a friendly hand to give in!

The world's amiss, and the world is sour?
More need of a gay heart's wholesome leaven!
The canker knaws as the budding flower?
Yet the rose blows sweet to the face of heaven!
—Halliwell Sutcliffe, in Westminster Gazette.

THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

Today the world is all aflame—
With sunshine beautiful and bright,
In love I live and know its name
Hath secrets of our life's delight!

I wonder how I ever thought—
There was a cloud in all the sky;
I wonder how that faith was caught
In net of doubt—I wonder why?

It seems so clear to me today—
That only music fills the earth,
That goodness only walks this way,
And all true hearts are filled with mirth!

And this the reason of my trust,
And this the cause of my sweet spell—
I know that love is pure and just,
I hear her voice, and all is well!
WILLIAM BRUNTON.

Brilliants.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When Love is done.
—Francis Bourdillon.

Constant sunshine, howe'er welcome,
Ne'er would ripen fruit or flower;
Giant oaks owe half their greatness
To the scathing tempest's power.
ANON.

As on the sea of Galilee,
The Christ is whispering "Peace."
—Whittier.

Miscellaneous.

A Varying Estimate.

"Thank you," said the girl bitterly.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the nervous young man in agony. "I didn't tread on your dress, did I?"

"Didn't tread on my dress? Oh dear, no! Of course not! It's torn all to rags, but of course you didn't tread on it. A fly must have settled upon it, I suppose."

"I'm so sorry. I almost thought I heard something go."

"Then you guessed right first time," snapped the girl.

"But I was being so particularly careful. Really I hardly know what to say."

"Don't you! Then we'd better change the subject."

"I wouldn't have had it happen for a deal of money," he pleaded fervently.

"No more would I. Please don't keep on apologizing. You don't do it very well, and it makes no difference anyhow. If one is idiot enough to be persuaded into going to a dance of this sort, I suppose one must take one's chance of the kind of thing one meets. After all, it was my own fault."

"No, no," stammered the young man, "it was my fault; mine entirely. "How could it be your fault?"

"Because," the girl said, with slow and measured intonation, "I ought to have seen that there wasn't room enough on any floor for your feet and the tail of my dress. Well, as you don't seem to be able to say that you're sorry you won't mind if I appear to leave you. I've got to borrow about six hundred pins from somewhere or other—or else go home."

And the cheap muslin swished viciously away from him, and left him desolate to curse his clumsiness.

But the young man, though nervous, knew his own mind, and was patient and persistent, and it is an ascertained fact that woman yields to siege rather than to assault. Within a few months from this night of disaster and acrimony the young man was enabled to announce to his family his engagement to the young lady who had thus despitefully used him, and his family did not like it at all.

"I don't wish," said his dear mamma, "to speak rashly, but I may say that I'd rather see you in your coffin than married to a girl like Henrietta."

"That's what I've always thought," said the elder sister.

"Same here," said the younger sister.

Then the nervous young man drew himself up and took upon himself a dignity. "And might I ask," he said, "what it is exactly you've got against this young lady who has honored me by accepting my proposal?"

"What haven't we got against her!" said the elder sister, broadly and on general principles.

"I can give it a name," said the dear mamma; "she's a thoroughly bad-tempered woman. I wouldn't have a tongue like hers for all the money in the Bank of England, and I pity the man that's married to her."

"Well," said the young man, "that is about the most outrageous—at least, mother, what I mean to say is that you're mistaken about Henrietta. I know what I'm talking about, too. In fact, I could give an instance."

"Do tells hear it," said his younger sister skeptically.

"The first time I met her was at a dance. It wasn't much of a thing. In fact, she was about the only lady there that I should have called a lady at all."

"That was the night you took us, wasn't it?" asked the elder sister. "Well, don't you be too complimentary."

"I was excepting present company," said the young man desperately, "as is usual, I believe. Now it so happened that I trod on her dress and tore it. It's not a thing I've ever done before or since, and more perfect refinement and sweetness of temper I never met with in my life. She wouldn't even hear a word of apology. All she seemed anxious about was to find some kind thing to say to set me at my ease. Fact? There never was anything to equal it. And that," he added impressively, "is the girl you accuse of bad temper!"

So in course of time the young man married the girl. Marriage on moderate—almost immoderately moderate—means has occasionally a taming and depressing effect on some high-spirited feminine natures, and in the proud position of head of a household, however modest, a nervous young man may grow rapidly into a state of settled and self-satisfied bumptiousness.

So after a year or two of married life this man, still young, returned one Saturday from business earlier than usual, and he was in a bad temper. Also as it was not yet dinner time, dinner was not ready. Of this he complained bitterly. He was acrimonious as to the choice of the dinner; he was savage as to the cooking of it. Even his wife's open flattery of his appearance and her pleasure that he had been able to get off so early failed to soothe him.

So when she asked him to take her for a walk he said that he could not stick it; which was vulgar and unkind of him. But her adoration and her readiness to serve him in any way remained unshaken. She lit his cigarette for him and waved her hand to him from the window as he walked away.

As he walked he pitied himself seriously. He worked hard all the week, and yet when he came home on Saturday there was often little or nothing that he could reasonably make himself dictatorial or unpleasant about. And what right has any woman to make a thinking man unreasonable?

He went to see his dear mamma and she gave him tea and asked him how things were going on with him and Henrietta.

The young man shook his head. He said gloomily that he did not suppose he would be would be able to stand it much longer.

"And what is it?" his mother asked.

"What is it? Why, it's nag, nag, nag from morning to night; that's what it is."

His mother expressed an opinion that very likely he brought it on himself.—Barry Pain, in The Tatler.

Youth's Department.

DELICATE.

Little Willie isn't well—
Seems to have a bilious spell.
We're afraid he's delicate,
(Had some apple-tarts at eight;
Nine o'clock 'twas cookies; then
Followed ginger-cakes at ten.
At eleven slipped around
And some cheese and doughnuts found.)
Didn't heed the dinner-bell;
Wouldn't eat; he isn't well.

Little Willie isn't well—
(One o'clock 'twas bread and jell;
Two o'clock was pumpk'n pie;
Three, some cake upon the sly;
Maple caramels at four;
Hick'ry nuts at five, galore)
For when supper-time came he
Was as languid as could be!
What can ail the boy? Do tell.
Little Willie isn't well.

Little Willie isn't well.
Send for good old Doctor Dell.
Willie doesn't feel "just right"—
Hasn't any appetite;
Wouldn't dinner, supper, eat,
Though his mamma did entreat.
Is it chicken-pox, you think?
Should he have some milk to drink?
Give him sux? Or calomel?
Little Willie isn't well.
—Woman's Home Companion.

An Unwelcome Guest.

About a dozen years ago in the country of tulips and windmills, where the swan-necked Wilhelmina holds sway, a tiny brown worm crawled out of her yellow egg, along with about 399 brothers and sisters. Now, this little worm didn't look a bit different from the rest of her family, and yet she was destined for a very strange and adventurous life.

She was scarcely a day old when she decided that an unmixed diet of apple leaves was not to her taste. She would have some variety in her fare; so, without a word to her relatives, off she started on an exploring expedition of her own. Even a baby worm but a day old can cover the ground pretty fast when she has sixteen legs to help her along. In the course of the afternoon she had sampled most of the trees and bushes which grew within the inclosure where she was born. "I think this one," she said to herself, settling on a bush crowned with extremely pretty red roses, "is more to my taste than any other one I have tried." Up she mounted, nibbling and nibbling, until she reached the topmost sprig. "Why, why!" she cried in dismay, for already a dozen or more little caterpillars were crawling over rose leaves.

"What do you want?" one called to her from a corner. "This is our branch. You can't come here! Impudent!"

"Oh, let the baby stay," cried another of our little friend's kind, who was really sorry by this time, and ashamed to keep up the joke.

For three weeks they ate and slept and grew as fast as possible, but twice each day off in search for food, but it was not long before she was able to wear the same dress long in land.

One night early in September Jack Frost came a flying into through the garden, and the next morning the caterpillars found themselves shivering from stiff joints. They could scarcely move till the sun had thawed them out. They looked at each other in dismay. Their appetites had failed.

"Now, my friends," said the small stranger who had come from the apple tree, "we must start our winter house at once. It is late already. We should have been snugly tucked away in it before last night. A few more frosts like that and there wouldn't be a member of the ancient family of Brownsail left in this part of the world."

Ah, how they spun, these little brown worms! They drew the rose leaves down and over, fastening them with strong silk, for the roof and sides of their house. They wove an inner wall so tough and strong that you would have found it almost impossible to tear a hole in it. It was proof against the fiercest winter storms and the bitterest cold.

Well, the weeks sped by, and one day there came to the nurseryman in whose garden the little browntails rooked to and fro an order from America for some of his fine roses. The crimson rose tree was dug up along with the others, carefully sewed in bagging and started on its long voyage over the sea. The worms, of course, being sound asleep, know nothing of the strange adventures that were befalling them. If they thought about it at all, they probably imagined that the tossing and pitching of the steamer was only the wind buffeting them about on the tip of their rosebush.

One sunny April morning they woke from their long nap and crawled out on their roof to see how the world looked on this bright spring day and to get a bite to eat, for their appetites were sharp after their seven months' fast.

"Why, how strange it looks here!" remarked our little friend, as she gazed about in all directions, and well it might, for she now found herself in a nurseryman's garden in Somerville, Mass., thousands of miles from the place where she had gone to sleep.

"I don't understand it at all," cried a second caterpillar. "How in the world did we get here? There isn't a leaf out on our bush, and I'm so hungry!"

"Stupid!" remarked our little browntail "look up there!" and she waved her tail toward a row of pear trees just pushing out their tender green leaves. "Come on," she cried, "see who'll beat!" A royal table indeed did these luscious pear leaves furnish to the hungry travelers. Here they feasted and grew, week after week, changing their gowns when they found them too small.

When they were fully grown each caterpillar carried on his neck two handsome tufts of orange-red, and there were rows of white hairs down his sides. Each caterpillar was thoroughly armed, the ladies as well as the gentlemen. Indeed, the boldest highwayman does not carry a more complete outfit, and yet, if you had looked these little worms over in the most careful manner, not a weapon could you have spied. But suppose one had crawled across your neck, then indeed you would have believed that he carried terrible arms. When his invisible barbed hairs had worked themselves beneath your tender skin, you would have felt as if a hundred Jersey mosquitoes had been feasting on your blood.

By the end of June not one brown caterpillar was to be found in the nurseryman's garden in Somerville, but on the tips of the branches one could see some oblong cocoons loosely woven of grayish silk. Along toward the middle of July out from each of these cradles crept a snowy moth, the ladies' bodies each ending in a beautiful golden brown pompon—the real brown tail which gave them their name. When the night wind blew strong, it carried the white wings along with it, scattering them far and wide. A few days later you might have seen the moths lying dead in many different places, but if you had examined the trees and bushes near you would have found on the leaves what looked like little patches of brown fur, the egg clusters. After laying her two hundred to three hundred eggs, each lady had stripped off her brown tail and glued it over them for protection.

From the tiny colony of less than a score of caterpillars that came to us on the Dutch rosebush, has sprung such an army of browntails that they cover thousands of miles of territory. If you stand beneath an arc light on a fair July night you may see a cloud of white wings, rising, falling, whirling in the breeze, like a veritable midwinter snowstorm.—N. Y. Tribune.

Ways of the Bluebird.

The sweet disposition and gentle, lovable ways of the bluebird are evident even in captivity. In the summer of 1896 I had the pleasure of carefully studying the habits of old and young in that condition. The old birds were kept in a large bird room with several other varieties of American birds. The bluebirds were models of good behavior, not only among their own kind, but in their relations with other birds. The young birds were kept in cages, and with a moderate amount of care and attention became very tame. It was amusing to see them, about the usual feeding time, arrange themselves on a particular perch. Each bird in order of precedence would take the food from a stick, and if one was purposely omitted there was no fluttering of wings or selfish attempt to obtain the morsel as it was offered to the next bird.—St. Nicholas.

Notes and Queries.

HORSEPOWER.—"M. E.": The difference between nominal, indicated and effective horsepower often puzzles people. Nominal horsepower is an assumed quantity, used for the convenience of makers and buyers in describing the dimensions of the engines. Indicated horsepower is the amount shown by computations of the indicator diagram. Effective or actual horsepower is the work an engine can do, or the difference between the indicated horsepower and the horsepower required to drive the engine when unloaded.

DIAMOND PRODUCTION.—"D. R.": The output of the Kimberley and De Beers mines is restricted to two hundred thousand carats a month, but statistics published by De Launay show that by June, 1905, India had produced, so far as was known, ten million carats, Brazil twelve million carats and South Africa (in less than thirty years) fifty-seven million carats) or more than twice the other two places—indeed, than all others—put together. He estimated then that all the diamonds in the world would form, if uncut and packed tight, a cube measuring forty-five metres (just fourteen feet nine inches) each way, and be worth [illegible] sterling.

THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.—"L. M. G.": The official residence of the King of England was at St. James' Palace from the reign of William III. to the year 1837 in the reign of Victoria. In that year the Queen and all the rest of the royal family moved to Buckingham Palace, so far as concerns board and lodging, more physical facts. In theory, the Queen still resides at the quaint and ugly edifice of St. James, and levees and drawing rooms continue to be held there in support of the legal fiction.

BILLIARDS.—"S. K.": The game of billiards may lay claim to great antiquity, for in "Antony and Cleopatra" Shakspere makes Cleopatra say, "Let us to billiards"; and, on, unless we assume the great poet of error in chronology, we have found the game built up a period before the Christian era. How to apply the right "twist" or "English" to the cue ball is one of the most interesting and important elements in the art of good playing. In early times only two balls were used, and each player sought simply to protect the ball of his opponent. The red ball was introduced as a novelty to keep the game from dying out. As time has gone on the game has had a varied development in various countries. In Spain they play with three balls, and five wooden pins are set up in the middle of the table. In Russia they play with four balls, two white, one red, blue and yellow one.

SPRING WEATHER.—"R.": The best authorities on the business of meteorology tell us that within recent years changes in the atmosphere there seem to be [illegible] in all parts of the globe. A uniform and [illegible] balmy summer would everywhere prevail and there would be no change of seasons, no proper rain or precipitation, no dews, no rain. In such climatic changes of temperature the atmosphere would soon become poisonous, stagnant and incapable of sustaining human life.

Gems of Thought.

....If you are poor and weak and helpless and of little account, there are only extraordinary reasons why God should care for you.—John G. Stevenson.

....If we could see where disgrace really lies, how often men would be ashamed of their riches and honors and would discern that a bad temper or an irritable disposition was the greatest family disgrace that they possessed.—Arthur Helps.

....There is no life so humble that, if it be true and genuinely human and obedient to God, it may not hope to shed some of his light. There is no light so meager that the greatest and wisest of us can afford to despise it. We cannot know at what moment it may fire earth with the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.

....My head is resting sweetly upon three pillows, infinite love and infinite wisdom and infinite sacrifice.—John Ellot.

....Perform a kind action, and you find a kind feeling growing in yourself, even if it was not there before. As you increase the number of objects of your kind and charitable interest, you find that, the more you do for them, the more you love them.—William E. O. Peabody.

....Calmness is not a thing of mere surface emotion, but must go down to the deepest condition of our lives. We cannot say just, "Go to now, I will be calm"; we must cry with Paul, "Now the Lord of peace give us peace by all means."—Phillips Brooks.

....It is a vain thought to flee from the work that God appoints us, for the sake of finding a greater blessing to our own souls, as if we could choose for ourselves where we shall find the fullness of the divine presence, instead of seeking it where alone it is to be found, in loving obedience.—George Eliot.

....What is the measure of the love we owe to others? It is the measure of what we think is owing to ourselves. "Love him as thyself." Observe, if I may use such a word, the exulty of this divine rule. It makes us the judge of what we ought to do. It imposes upon us no duty that we have not already acknowledged for ourselves. —Dean Stanley.

....Were a man simply and wholly obedient as Christ was, all disobedience were to him a sharp and bitter pain.—Theologia Germanica.

....God has placed no being in a barren soil, no one where he may not find the elements of immortal life, none where, through perfect fidelity to its condition, its roots may not reach out to embrace the earth, and spread out branches and leaves to heal and overshadow it.—N. A. Staples.

....To obtain the control over an unruly passion or to disencumber one's self of a besetting sin may be painful as the plucking out of a right eye and the cutting off of a right hand. Jesus does not deny it; the words are His own. Yet His yoke is easy and His burden light. How is the contradiction between these two statements to be reconciled? The answer to that question is the secret of the Gospel, and blessed are they to whom it has been revealed.—James Stalker.

....Only man can help man. Money without man can do little or nothing, more likely less than nothing. As our Lord redeemed the world by being a man, the true Son of the true Father, so the only way for a man to help men is to be a true man to this neighbor and that.—George MacDonald.

....First evangelize the young men, and then make them an evangelizing force, for if these nations are going to be evangelized it is going to be by the sons and daughters of the soil. See that the present generation does not perish from the earth without the young men knowing that Jesus Christ died and rose again, and that He is a living Christ.—John R. Mott.

....There is one thing will warm up the man who preaches in an ice box, and that is to see people looking for a more genial climate.—Henry F. Cope, in Chicago Tribune.

....Always say a kind word if you can, if only that it may come in, perhaps, with singular opportuneness, entering some mournful man's darkened room like a beautiful firefly, whose happy convolutions he cannot but watch, forgetting his many troubles.—Arthur Helps.

....God gives us always strength enough and sense enough for what he wants us to do. If we either tire ourselves or puzzle ourselves, it is our own fault. And we may always be sure, whatever we are doing, that we cannot be pleasing Him if we are not happy ourselves.—Ruskin.

Popular Science.

—Silicon, the most abundant metal in the world, has been unknown on account of the difficulty of separating it from oxygen, but the electric furnace has now made it obtainable in quantities to meet any demand. It is expected to have some importance in iron alloys. It gives to steel valuable electrical properties, it imparts such hardness as to make some alloys possibly useful as abrasives, and the compound known as "calorite" serves like thermite for obtaining high temperatures.

—In the examination of food substances and other materials, microscopists often find it necessary to compare two slides. This soon becomes very tedious by the usual method of substituting one slide for another or using duplicate microscopes, and a laborious study of starches, fibers, etc., has led two English investigators to devise a much simpler process. The new idea is a piece of apparatus known as the Ashe Finlayson comparascope. The second slide is placed upon a horizontal rod attached to the side of the nosepiece of the microscope, and a mirror and lens project the image into the nosepiece, where an inclined reflector deflects the rays up the microscope tube. The tube itself is divided by a removable plate, so that the images of the two slides to be compared appear side by side in the field of view.

—The penguins, of which about a dozen species still exist on the rocky islands and coasts of the Southern hemisphere, are of unusual interest as the survivors of the great flightless birds. Human greed has been attracted to these rare creatures, and Dr. E. A. Wilson, an English naturalist, points out that within the last few years thousands of them have been slaughtered for oil on Macquarie Island and the Aucklands, not less than one hundred tons of the oil having been recently placed on the market. A new scheme is to establish great oil caldrons in the Auckland Islands. Thus far the "rookeries" of these islands have suffered comparatively little from man, but the carrying out of the new project will bring speedy extinction to one of the most unique life forms of the world.

—False weights have been found in the ruins of the oldest city that has yet been unearthed.

—Sir Francis Drake was a famous sailor. In one of his expeditions on the Isthmus of Panama, he climbed to the top of a lofty tree, whence he saw the Pacific Ocean. Looking out on his broad expanse, he resolved to "sail an English ship on these seas." Returning to England he equipped a squadron. He sailed through the Straits of Magellan, coasting along the Pacific shore to the southern part of Oregon. He refitted his ship in San Francisco Bay, thence sailing Westward, returned home in 1580 by the Cape of Good Hope.

—The tenants on some of the old "patroon," est. ten in New York had refused to pay the rent in 1844. It was very light, but it was considered illegal. The anti-renters, as they were called, adopted the disguise of Indians, hunted and tarred and feathered those tenants who paid their rents, and even killed officers who served warrants upon them. The disturbances were suppressed in 1846 only by a military force.

—The Bi-ocular camera of M. Hulsmann, which is being tested in several Paris theaters, consists of a framework of iron, taking upon which wire gauze is stretched for the drapery. Behind [illegible] camera, the camera has the advantages of great safety and increased ease of handling, and the results to be only as greater than wood and canvas, but show pictures are even better. The first cost is a little more than that of the old-style camera. Unmounted portions of the gauze remain invisible, and trees, flowers, etc., are given a very realistic effect.

Fashion Notes.

*** Traveling gowns, wraps and hats are much in demand just now. Mohair is a time-honored fabric for traveling gowns, and while buying mohair is sometimes a risk, the goods which sell for even moderate prices have been known to give extraordinary service. Mohair is a difficult material to handle, and tailors and dressmakers sometimes charge extra for making it up. Never trust a mohair to an inferior tailor. The skirt will sag and the sleeves twist unless skill is used in handling the stiff and slippery material. When satisfactorily made, a mohair gown is a comfort. It sheds dust, refuses to wrinkle, and always looks stylish.

*** Voile is not a bad material for traveling. It is cool and light, should not crush, and sheds dust well. A charming voile in the popular black and white shepherd's check made a pretty gown for a girl going to Portland. It was made with a skirt and blouse of very small box plaits, not stitched, but pressed flat. The blouse was collarless, and showed a thin white linen collar and guimpe, the latter being a mere suggestion, as the gown was not low-necked. Besides the stock collar, there was a lace-trimmed collar, which fell over the top of the blouse like a narrow bertha. This arrangement made for coolness, and gave the gown a very dainty air. For the long journey the traveler had to carry quite a supply of fresh collars, but they took up very little space in her suit case.

*** Although no sensible woman believes for an instant that the crinoline can ever be revived, skirts are becoming more and more spreading, and many of the traveling and carriage coats are assuming very ample proportions. Some of them were undoubtedly copied or adapted from designs of civil war fashion-plates. A blue plaid traveling coat was an extreme example of the tendency. It was somehow plaited from the shoulders, and was so cut that the skirt flared very widely, and the whole garment gave the effect of a huge bell. The sleeve also flared at the cuffs.

*** The bretelle gown, which early in the season aroused admiration, has gone out as rapidly as it came in. The trouble with it was that it was too easy to make, and too cheap to get up. Its cheapness really killed it. The guimpe gown will probably not survive over the season. It also is too easily imitated in cheap materials. The number of cheap guimpes and half-sleeves which are being sold in the shops makes one sad. Not that one grudges pretty things to moderate purses. The guimpes sold are merely flimsy imitations of daintiness. One wonders what unfortunate factory girls made them for perhaps less than a cent apiece. Whenever extraordinarily low prices are asked for any article, the purchaser may be certain that the labor which produced them was the prime cause of their cheapness. The cheaper grades of women's wrappers, for example, are made in filthy tenements for something like $1.25 a dozen. Shirts are made for $1.40 a dozen. Little children of three years or thereabouts thread needles and pull out basting threads. Children very little older sew in buttons and finish neck bands, etc. The whole family toils for fifteen hours a day and longer. They never sit down to a meal, but grab bite-sized bites of food from paper bags. This is the price of cheapness. Any woman who has looked upon such sights is thereafter content to go without bargains for the rest of her life. If her purse is limited, she comes to sigh for finery, wearing only such gowns as she can afford to pay a fair price for.

*** The girls' graduating gowns are the most interesting occupation of the dressmakers at this season. The graduation frock itself is less elaborate than in former years, since the girls of a class generally elect to wear the same model and that a simple one, unless all the girls are very well off. At college commencements, the academic gown is worn over the simplest of white muslins, as a rule. Aside from the dress worn at the graduating exercises, there are several other gowns to be provided: one for class day, unless the cap and gown are worn on this occasion; one for miscellaneous day celebrations, and an evening gown.

*** Daintiness is the keynote of all these gowns. The material need not be expensive, and, in fact, should not be. Organdie, lawn, mull or chiffon are appropriate, and, except for the evening gowns, silk slips are entirely unnecessary. Latitude is allowed in the matter of trimming, and just so simplicity of line is preserved, the wearer may make her gowns cost as much as she chooses. Lace is the trimming usually selected, but many pretty frocks turned out this spring have been trimmed with ribbon, drawn work, and embroidery. Several exquisite gowns were untrimmed, save for frills and tucks of the material.

*** Mull is a white material which will bear all kinds of manipulation, and is actually more attractive when untrimmed. A charming model which went to one of the women's colleges a few weeks ago was made of the finest and softest white mull. The skirt was shirred in groups of three around the hips, each line of shirring catching the mull in a tiny tuck. Five rows of shirred tucks headed the full flounce which finished the skirt. The blouse was collarless, and had a shaped bertha, headed by rows of shirrings. Shirrings headed the pointed ruffles that finished the elbow sleeves, and a shirred girdle of the gown material completed the pretty frock.—N. Y. Evening Post.

New Catalogue of De Laval Cream Separators.

One of the most complete, interesting and up-to-date catalogues ever published on the subject of Cream Separators has recently been issued by The De Laval Separator Company of New York.

To both the experienced and inexperienced buyer of Cream Separators the new De Laval catalogue offers a source of much valuable information. Not only is the importance of the Cream Separator as a profit-making machine for the cow owner discussed therein in a clear and easily understood manner, but the book is illustrated throughout with cuts of the different styles of De Laval machines and their interior parts, which illustrations give the reader an excellent idea of the De Laval separator and its operation. The superiority of the "Alpha" or "Disc" system of separation over the old "hollow-bowl" system is illustrated and set forth in an interesting manner. In fact almost any question one might ask concerning separator construction is fully answered in the De Laval catalogue.

Attention is also called to the improvements made in the 1905 De Laval machines, and the fact that the De Laval separator today offers even greater advantages to the user than ever before. Over twenty-five years of experience in manufacturing separators, on the part of the De Laval Company, have made the 1905 De Laval machines ideally perfect in skimming efficiency, durability, ease of operation, etc. A better understanding is had of De Laval "value" and of the important part it has played in developing the modern dairy industry of the world when attention is called to the fact that over [illegible] De Laval machines are in actual use today, and that one big Western creamery concern alone has sold over [illegible] De Laval separators and is paying out an average of [illegible] each year for De Laval produced cream.

The high standard of separator value which has been established by the De Laval machines, and for which they have been renowned for a quarter of a century, is well worthy the consideration of every separator buyer, and any one contemplating purchase of cream can do no better than write to The De Laval Separator Company, [illegible] Broadway, New York, for a free copy of their new catalogue.

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The Horse.

Breeders' Notes.

Brood mares with colts at foot should have the run of pastures where feed is abundant and pure water plenty. A short, thickly matted sward, with a variety of grasses is far preferable to one where the grass is tall and the blades considerably scattered. Rocky upland pastures where cradle knolls are abundant are not objectionable, but the ground should be thickly covered with sweet grass rather than moss and brakes.

A breeder who seldom has a case of barrenness among his broodmares attributes the cause to the fact that he does not allow the mares to drink cold water for an hour or two before and several hours after mating them with the stallion. It is a fact worth remembering, as it costs nothing to try the experiment.

A few large shade trees on the most elevated parts of a pasture, where the air is stirred by breezes, are a source of much comfort to horse stock, but in densely wooded pastures, especially on swampy or very moist ground, the animals, especially the younger ones, are apt to suffer severely from the bites of flies and mosquitoes.

There is no surer way of causing a deterioration of horse stock in New England than for small breeders to sell their most promising young mares and keep the inferior ones for brood purposes. This has been the practice of too many breeders in the past.—Horse Breeder.

Butter Market Very Active.

Although receipts are now extremely heavy, with every prospect of continuing so, prices have held remarkably well, and have even strengthened, as compared with the lowest figures recently quoted. Choice creamery grades from 21½ cents, with seconds and dairy lots selling in proportion. Demand for dairy butter is excellent. In fact, all choice grades of butter are selling well, and the proportion of good butter is large at this season. The demand for storage helps greatly to clear up the markets and take care of arrivals as fast as they come, before the quality has time to deteriorate. Many lots from New England creameries have been of extra good quality and would score high at a butter contest. The cool weather prevailing for much of the present week has favored transportation without injury, and also tends to increase the demand. More than twenty-five thousand packages went into storage the past week and buyers seem anxious to get more for the same purpose. The various substitute goods, renovated, factory butters and butterine, find little demand and their price tends lower rather than higher in competition with the splendid fresh-made stock now arriving at prices well within the reach of consumers. In the long run it is no doubt better for the dairy trade to have the price moderate and steady rather than have it reach extreme figures for a time and thus invite competition of the bogus butter.

Cheese is in good supply and demand about sufficient to take care of stock in sight. The price is strengthened a little in line with butter prices and is fractionally higher in most grades, 9½ cents being the top price in Boston. Not much seems to be left over for storage, the current demand taking about all the desirable quality. A little later the storage men will have a chance.

Butter receipts in Boston have been very liberal this week and buyers have been inclined to hold off, expecting weakness and lower rates. The amount in cold storage is much larger than last year at this time.

The demand for butter tubs is one indication of the increase in the output of creameries. Two large cooperage companies which supply the Elgin district report twenty-five per cent. more business than last year.

Philadelphia butter men are scandalized over the discovery that oleo has been sold to the marine barracks near that city on a contract calling for the best dairy butter. The price at which the contract was awarded seemed suspiciously low, and some of the local dealers got the stuff analyzed, and found it to be wholly oleomargarine.

At New York the speculative interest is not large at the moment, most of the operators holding off in expectation of securing some further advantage. There is, however, fair jobbing trade, mostly local, but including some out-of-town orders. Firsts and seconds show slight weakness, with very slow trade; the call of late has been mostly for finest goods. New York State dairy is mostly of ordinary to prime grades and in all sorts of packages; sales are making from 16 to 18½ cents generally, with choice and fancy half tubs commanding 19 to 20 cents, the latter now full high. Imitation creamery and renovated are steady, and there is a fairly good market for factory butter, lines of No. 1 ladies selling for export at 16 cents. Cheese supplies at New York while fairly liberal, are not so large as would be natural to expect in view of the large production, owing to the fact of to many cheese having been sold to speculative buyers from other markets at the primary markets. This speculative demand has caused comparatively high prices in the country and this market advanced one-quarter cent on all grades in sympathy. Country cost, however, is the only element of strength, as the demand here is generally moderate and an ample supply of small sizes. A few buyers were taking their regular marks and not especially objecting to the advance, but buyers generally were disposed to operate cautiously and only to extent of urgent requirements. Large cheese continues in light supply and the bulk going for export, though latter outlet is limited to operations of one such buyer. Skims sell fairly when desirable and prices have advanced one-quarter cent in sympathy with full cream.

A canvass of the Chicago butter district for the Elgin dairy report indicates an increase of receipts over last year of 15 to 25 per cent. If the same condition prevails throughout the producing territory it would mean a wonderful increase in the supply of butter for the coming season. The published reports indicate a large increase in all the leading centres.

A point which is attracting some attention is the new dairy competition from California. In that State the storage season was most active in May, and butter went into storage at about 18 cents. So much was put away that it is evident that not only will the markets there be supplied, but a large surplus may be available for shipment East, if prices here are enough higher to balance the freight charge. Last year hundreds of carloads went to California, while this year the movement is more likely to be in the opposite direction.

The Canadian dairy commissioner has established a new method of classifying butter and cheese, providing for three grades instead of only two as before. Formerly the classification was "finest" and "under-finest." In the future, butter will be called first grade, second grade and third grade.

The Problem of Surplus Eggs.

The firmness of the egg market has proved somewhat of a surprise to many dealers who were inclined to think that prices would go down now that the storage houses have been filled, but quotations have held fairly steady. These dealers still insist that prices will have to go down further unless receipts decrease greatly, as they claim the consuming demand cannot take care of all the eggs in sight.

The egg market is still oversupplied with the lower grades, while the choice grades are in ample stock. Receipts continue in excess of the demand and more and more is going into storage, although the room available for this purpose is supposed to be reaching its limit. The stock is more than seventy-five thousand cases in excess of the amount last year, and the end is not yet.

In New York as well as in Boston and Chicago, the refrigerators are becoming crowded to their utmost to accommodate surplus stock. A New York dealer observes that the storage houses are like the old-fashioned omnibus—there is always room for one more. It is hard to see how storage can continue at any such rate and most dealers expect lower prices unless the supply falls off soon.

The New York market is in a very demoralized condition. Receipts are heavy and there is still a surplus beyond the consumptive needs of all grades except the very finest; storage room is scarce and the weather is so hot that quality goes down rapidly from day to day. Holders are obliged to accept any reasonable offer for most of the stock and values are extremely uncertain. There are still a few marks of exceptionally fine Northern eggs, closely candled and graded before shipment, for which fair prices are obtained, say 17 cents, rarely 17½ cents, but these are altogether exceptional. Many of the Northern candled and graded eggs are showing too much heat to exceed 16 cents, and many of those which are graded but not candled are freely offered at 15 cents. For the general run of the receipts consisting of ungraded eggs from all Western points, there is no certain price and holders are obliged to accept any reasonable offer; the sales reported range generally from 15 cents for very fair quality down to about $3.50 per case for inferior stock. Dirties and all of the cheaper eggs are in the same boat and have to be sold at any reasonable offers. There is very little storage room left in New York, but room is still available in some quantity at Jersey City.

Berries and Peaches Coming.

Berry growers in southern New England complain that the heavy rains this week damaged the crop seriously, beating off the ripe fruit and spattering the rest with mud. Considerable fruit was decayed because picking was neglected during the wet spell.

Later developments of the Georgia peach crop indicate that the early estimates of three thousand carloads were about correct. The quality and condition of those reaching Northern markets so far have been poorer than expected. If the fruit were first class it would probably sell at good prices, the quantity being not more than three-fourths that of last year.

The western New York strawberry crop appears to be one of the largest for many years, with the quality about at the average. Berries from this section when of choice grade rate among the highest priced in the market.

Raspberries from Maryland and Delaware are fairly plenty. The quality is poor compared with native fruit, and brings 6 to 9 cents per pint by the crate. A novelty in the fruit line was the arrival of a few shipments of Logan berries from California. These are intermediate between the blackberry and the raspberry and bring 15 cents per quart wholesale.

West Virginia's peach crop is expected to reach about one-third of a full crop, according to the reports from several leading growers.

Fruit in Virginia is likely to make up to some extent for last year's failure, although this year's crop is not up to the normal. Peach orchards show about one-thirds to one-half a crop and apples fifty to seventy-five per cent. of a full crop.

A report from State Horticulturist Green, of Iowa, gives the percentage of the apple crop at 69 and pears 39.

American strawberry growers seem to have reached success in Cuba, both for the local market and for shipment to the United States. W. P. Ladd, who raised three-fourths of an acre and sold the product at 30 to 40 cents on the Havana market, reports the expenses for fertilizer, $108; labor, $150; crates and baskets, $45; express charges, $80; total cost, $403. The berries sold for just about $1000, giving a net profit of $597. The fruit began to ripen in January and continued for five months. The heavy expense for labor is owing to artificial watering, which is necessary during a long dry spell.

About two carloads of dewberries are being received daily at New York from North Carolina. They sell readily at 8 to 10 cents per basket and are becoming a popular fruit.

Gooseberries in the Hudson River district of New York State will be about half a crop according to present reports.

Condition of New England Crops.

Under the stimulus of the showers of the former week and those at the beginning of the week just passed, together with the very warm days and nights that have generally prevailed throughout the district, all crops have made rapid progress, according to J. W. Smith of the New England crop service, correspondents stating that general vegetation had advanced as much during the two days of Thursday and Friday as during the two preceding weeks. In the northern States planted fields of long-ungerminated seed have sprung up rapidly, and prospects are more encouraging for larger crops than many of the correspondents have intimated in the past. In fact, many of the late-planted fields seem to be in better condition than some of the earlier planted, especially late corn, which has much the better stand, as well as color. The general condition of the soil is excellent in all sections, the recent rains in many portions penetrating to considerable depths, although in some few localities more moisture is still needed.

In northern portions late-planted grain is now springing up, and corn, especially, is looking well, having both good stands and a healthy color. The earlier planted, while uneven, is looking much better and is growing rapidly. Spring grain is in fine condition generally, barley being exceptionally good. Rye in the Champlain valley and on Grand Isle, Vt., has headed quite tall, and prospects for the oat crop are excellent.

Timothy is now beginning to head in the southern half of the district, but reports state it to be rather short. Indications point to a very good hay crop throughout Maine, correspondents reporting generally that grass is in excellent condition in all sections of the State. New Hampshire and Vermont reports are not quite so favorable, though in some localities conditions point to a good crop. Generally, meadows and pastures are much improved in all sections. Haying in parts of the three Southern States will probably begin in another week.

Dropping has begun in a few places, though not to an unusual degree, being attributed to the dry weather. The apple harvest promises to be fairly good in all the States, and the Connecticut peach crop still promises a bountiful yield, much larger than the average. Berries have set well in all sections and large pickings are expected. Strawberries are yielding well in the three Southern States, though the acreage is somewhat less than in years past. General fruit prospects for the New England district are very bright.

Gardens are in a flourishing condition, and all kinds of vegetables are making a rapid and vigorous growth. As in the Southern States, insect pests have now begun their ravages in the more northerly portions of the district, and many complaints of potato beetles and cutworms are coming in from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. On this account many fields of corn, beans and peas have had to be replanted. In the South early corn has received its second cultivation in many instances. Early potatoes are not expected to yield very well, but other vegetables are thriving. The bean crop of Grand Isle, Vt., is now well up. Hail on the thirteenth did considerable damage to gardens in Chittenden County, Vt.

Tobacco setting is well along and will probably be finished in a few days. Heeing has been quite general the past week and plants are growing rapidly.

Vegetables Still Very Plenty.

Asparagus continues in moderate supply, just about enough to hold prices fairly good. The season has been a profitable one for the asparagus growers because the frequent cold spells and cool nights held back the crop and caused it to come forward in a gradual and uniform manner, preventing any glut during the height of the season, and giving a long steady yield sufficient to supply the market without bringing down prices to an unpredictable figure. Native peas are becoming quite plenty. The first lot was thought to have been brought in by Lovell Brothers, and was sold at $2.50 per bushel. Native peas are now down to $1 to $1.50 according to size and appearance. Connecticut peas supply the bulk of the market, however, and bring about $4 per barrel. Many of these are raised by Farnum of New Haven. It is surprising that more of the Connecticut farmers do not cater to the early vegetable market as the season there is much earlier, usually about ten days, than around Boston. Southern onions are very plenty. Southern squashes are less plenty, bringing fair prices. Southern string beans are in limited supply. Tomatoes are in lighter receipt. Hothouse tomatoes sell well, parsley is lower. Native beets are quite plenty and lower. Turnips hold at steady prices. New Southern potatoes are extremely plenty and too low to afford much profit to the distant shipper. But new potatoes continue to sell a little better than when at the lowest.

At New York the market for new potatoes shows no improvement; trading is a little more active, but prices average lower than at the close of last week; average No. 1 sold at $1 to $1.25, only extra fancy marks up to $1.50 and Chilis ranged from 75 cents to $1 for both white and red, but the latter figure only reached for strictly fancy red, and some ordinary were shaded down to 65 cents and lower; a few No. 1 Rose were also shaded below $1. Seconds and culls dragging at very low figures. Old potatoes are in light supply and with some demand from the South prices show slight improvement. Not many sweet potatoes are arriving or wanted. Offerings of onions are not excessive, but trade continues very light, probably due in part to liberal supply and low prices of potatoes and prices are without improvement. Cabbages arrived largely out of condition lately and such stock is selling very low, but for strictly choice some improvement has been established. Asparagus arrived out of condition and is selling generally at $1.25 regardless of size and grading; there were few arrivals in strictly prime order. Beets and carrots rule steady. Cucumbers are in liberal supply, but demand active and some fancy stock commands more than quoted. North Carolina corn is quite plenty and selling mainly at $1.50, though fancy large would command more. Eggplants dull. Peppers weak. Mushrooms receive little attention. Okra steady. Peas have plenty and slightly higher. String beans higher for choice, but most Norfolk comes in poor condition and of very little value; stock from points below Virginia is entirely neglected. Squash steady, except marrows, which is more plenty and lower. Tomatoes active and higher; some North Carolina and Norfolk commencing to arrive and some came in from New Jersey this week.

Will Hay Be Lower.

The outlook for hay prices is not encouraging for producers and holders. The two unpleasant features in the market are the heavy receipts of all hay, amounting to from twenty-five to [illegible] hay per week, according to conditions.

In New England practically most of the hay will be kept for the horses and fed to stock, but the problem of the left-over surplus will want to capture that extra crop into the market early and heavily. In other sections a great deal of hay is still unsold. Holders have been expecting higher prices this summer but are gradually giving up hope along that line now that it can be seen that the new crop will be a big one. Canadian farmers have enormous quantities of unsold hay and it is a problem what they will do with the big new crop with their barns full of old hay. Reports from the hay sections indicate a large supply of clover in the growing crop. Evidently a great many fields were sown with clover last year after it became known that last year's crop of clover was a failure, and a large per cent. of clover this year is the result. Probably this grade of hay will be lower in price this year.

It is hard to see how hay can go any higher than it is now, and considerably lower prices would not be surprising. It is possible that unfavorable weather during the haying season would result in a great deal of low-grade, damaged hay. Such a condition would improve the sale of old hay in good condition as well as of the new hay which was harvested without injury, while the damaged hay would have to sell very cheap. But with favorable weather and most of the hay harvested in good condition, there is every probability of an oversupply at present prices.

Prices this week show only a few cents decline in the average of Eastern markets. Arrivals are not remarkably large, especially of best grades. Lower grades show a larger decline in price and are hard to sell. Cyrus H. Bates, a well-known Boston hay man, says: "An unusually large proportion of the old crop is still in farmers' hands. The old stock in Canada and Maine is especially large and there is much old hay in Ohio and New York State. Holders seem obstinate and ready to hold longer. But the new crop is sure to be a large one, fully the average in Maine, Canada, New York and Pennsylvania, and one of the largest ever known in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Reports indicate a big hay crop in Canada and perhaps three-fourths of the old crop in Canada is still unsold. In 1899, I bought sixty cars of sound hay at $4.25 to $6.25 per ton on the car, and in 1898 I was offered one hundred cars of No. 1 in bales at $12.50 delivered in Boston. This in answer to a question of some of my customers whether hay can go any lower."

Potato Raising not so Easy.

The slump in new potatoes appears to be the result of their small size, poor condition in quality quite as much as because of the large supply. Consumers in disgust have returned to old potatoes, which have gone up a little, while new potatoes have been going down. In the South, particularly in the Carolinas and Georgia, a great many new growers started raising potatoes this year, expecting to make small fortunes. These amateurs filled their local papers with accounts of "What I Know About Potatoes," enlarging on the ease and profit with which the crop could be grown. But the results so far indicate that many of the Southern growers have a great deal to learn before they can put on the market a first-class product at a paying price.

More Facilities and Improvements for the Patrons of the New Jersey Central.

To lead, not follow, is the motto which the New Jersey Central has before it at all times and a demonstration of that fact is the establishment of the new uptown ferry of the Jersey Central at West Twenty-third street. The mammoth building which is to be used as a ferry house is of steel construction advantageously located in the very heart of the hotel, shopping and theatre district. There is at this new central every convenience which the travelling public might appreciate, such as lounging rooms for ladies and gentlemen, telegraph, public telephones, news stands, flower stalls and the hundred and one little necessities which make travelling a delight rather than a burdensome task.

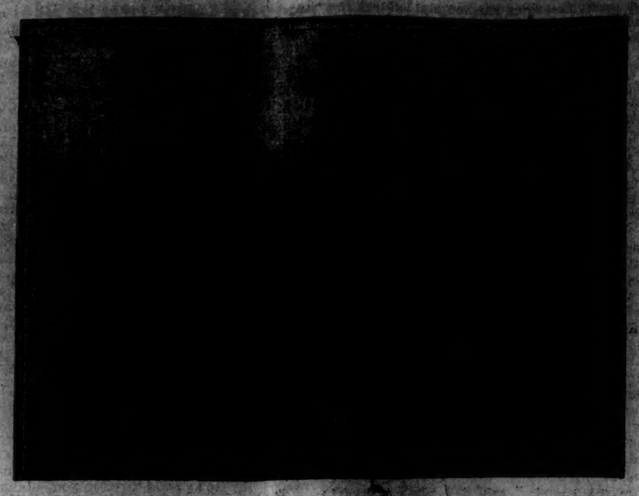
The commuters and the New Jersey Central's commutation patrons, by the thousand, can purchase their monthly tickets at Twenty-third street as well as at Liberty street, or his home station. Parlor car tickets can be purchased, and, as usual, a complete baggage checking system has been furnished. The ferry between Twenty-third street and the New Jersey Central's Jersey City station is a delightful sail, and two new boats, the Elizabeth and Wilkesbarre, will be in operation. Both are twin-screw and double-decked boats, making the trip in very short order, and connecting with not only the through trains, but with the commutation or suburban trains as well. The New Jersey Central has just placed an order with the Morton & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington for two more fine boats for the Twenty-third street ferry. This will make a fleet of ten new double-decked ferry boats operated by this company. That the New Jersey Central is a road whose interests are its patrons was some time since recognized by the public.

One of the most widely known features was the placing in service of twenty-four new trains for the New York and Philadelphia service in a single day and the announcement of the move has been acknowledged since everyone of these trains is a paying venture and from time to time new trains have been added until now there are trains every hour and on the hour from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., between the metropolis and the Quaker City.

Again recognizing a public demand the New Jersey Central has just built and placed in commission six new dining cars introducing several features new to the travelling public, first of which is the arrangement by which the traveler in the day coach has access to the dining car. The custom on all roads heretofore being to limit the dining car to the parlor and sleeping car passengers only. The service for breakfast and lunch is a la carte, while the dinner is served table d'hote at the rate of [illegible] per capita.

The New Jersey Central has just placed in commission the twenty new vestibule of the most approved style of construction and though the Pennsylvania [illegible] to [illegible] model of standard road engine, namely [illegible] tender, carrying [illegible] tons of crushed stone with [illegible] during the present season and no less than three thousand tons of ballast [illegible] will also be used. Only [illegible] the New Jersey Central opened a new [illegible] on Twenty-third street for the convenience of the Asbury Park, Monmouth and Long Branch of the Jersey Shore [illegible], making it possible for New York to reach the New Jersey Central resorts in a quicker time than by any other route. This is the only place at the foot of Cortlandt street.

This is the company that [illegible] to serve its patrons [illegible] in its appurtenances, first and last [illegible] and [illegible] improvements in commutation [illegible] will further emphasize this fact.



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